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ABSTRACT

Results of an investigation on ways that college students finance college costs are presented. Analysis of the literature on student financing focus on the following topics: aid recipients; particular groups, such as minorities or women; and policy questions, such as loan default rates, net prices charged, or institutions' methods of awarding student aid. A chart is provided of potential data sources concerning student financing, and the capabilities and limitations of the sources. Student financing data obtained from the National Longitudinal Surveys of 1972-1976 and the Cooperative Institutional Research Program annual survey are analyzed. The findings describe the total population in terms of student, nonstudent, nonresponse, missing data, and invalid data categories. In addition, the findings provide a time-series profile of how selected students have financed their education, and detail student net prices using two calculation methods. The four major categories of student financing data are student savings and earnings, family support, scholarships/grants, and loans. The survey data are analyzed by sex, race, socioeconomic status, parental income, academic ability, high school program, siblings in school, and institutional level and control. (SW)

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1. Introduction

This paper is an inquiry into the second of the approximately 25 indicators to be examined in the Higher Education Indicators project supported by the National Institute of Education (NIE). The first study dealt with college-going costs: tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, transportation, and other expenses. This second study considers the other side of the problem: how students (or students and their families) finance these costs. 1

The background for this paper--as for many other studies in the Indicators series--relates closely to the College-Going Cost Study: prices for postsecondary attendance appears to have risen sharply in recent years and no let up is anticipated; family discretionary incomes (resources remaining after normal living expenses are met) are increasing at a slower rate than postsecondary prices, the result is that parents are presumed to be less able (and in many cases less willing) to contribute to their children's postsecondary education. Recent studies suggest that among student-aid applicants, both anticipated and actual (reported after the fact) family contributions decrease yearly. Loss of postsecondary opportunity, therefore, can be expected to increase.

But do not postsecondary students find ways of meeting higher costs? If so, how have these ways of financing changed in recent years? How can assessments be made? A search for answers to these questions has prompted this study--to compose a sensitive and accurate measure of how, over time, students have met their postsecondary education expenses.

For the purposes of public policy, it is important to know to what extent rising postsecondary prices result in increased student employment, borrowing, public subsidies, family contributions, and other actions or assistance. It is also

important to know how these requirements vary by type of student and institution. If any of these categories of student support decline, what substitution is made to compensate? What periodic public policy changes are required to meet public policy goals? Or, in light of changes in student financing, should those goals themselves be altered?

More particularly, indicators are needed that show the relative shares of expenses paid by students and others and how these shares have shifted over time. The need takes several forms. For example, to what extent, if at all, have parents shifted the financing burden to their children? How does this shift, if it exists, impact on students' calculus as to their private rate of return? What is the likely impact on social returns? How are overall enrollment rates being affected? How are enrollment rates in particular types of institutions changed--particularly the choice between public and private institutions? What student shifts are evident in various curricula within institutions, and in the student's choice of full-time versus part-time attendance? Can these changes be tied to changes in support? To what extent has the student's attention shifted from list prices to net prices? Finally, what impact has this shift had on attendance patterns?

Ultimately, a change in the social order may be the result of these trends. The reader will be left to his own means in addressing this and other questions. Do student-aid subsidies act as incentives to alter longstanding family relationships? For example, will the tendency for many youth to maintain close family ties change? Does the availability of student loans break the chain of intergenerational transfer whereby the present student generation receives financial support from the previous generation and in turn supports the higher education of the next generation? In short, has government assumed the traditional financial role of parents? Are youth

left to assume a good part of the remainder? Is the pattern soon to be revised once again? There may be important secondary, social impacts that have not yet surfaced.

2. Conceptualizing Student Financing

The conceptual issue basic to this study concerns the process of student or student and family decisionmaking. Assume that student cost is a given. For each student, there is a hypothetical starting point, that is a specified (though not identical) cost of education.

This avoids enormous problems that are beyond the purview of this study. We assume that a given student arrives at a given campus with a given cost or expense budget. Our task then is to determine how this cost is met. If we were to begin with a student who is still at the stage of selecting from among institutions, each with its own costs, then we have several student financing configurations to be considered. This contingency is beyond our purpose. Instead, we assume that the Student-Cost Series delivers a set of cost figures; we determine how those costs are met. This is our assignment and purpose.

The task then becomes to determine, from among the available choices, which financing options--and the amounts of each--will be selected by given students or by the students and their families. (Both decisionmaking units must be considered because both exist in reality. For example, one would expect that legally classified independent students would be more likely to make their own student-financing decisions than would dependent students.) The process is similar, conceptually, to student decisionmaking models formulated over the past decade. These models were constructed to identify the order of factors considered in deciding <u>whether</u> to enroll (access), and <u>where</u> to enroll (choice) (for example, Kohn, Manski, and Mundel 1972 ; Spies 1973 ; Hoenack 1967 ; Corazzini, et al 1972). Of course, it should be noted that not all student-financing decisions are free choices. The choice to work assumes available jobs. The choice to increase family contributions assumes additional family financial capability. The choice to select an additional aid instrument assumes that

the student and not the institution composes aid packages--an assumption that clearly often is unrealistic.

Economic man makes decisions or selections that will provide the greatest satisfaction from his purchases. Potential students deciding whether to attend college and determining the kind of institution to attend, usually make the decision partly on human capital consideration. Does college attendance produce the best return in comparison to alternative investments? Considering personal tastes or preferences, and taking into account various consumption benefits, what kind of college will yield the greatest return? In other words, one assumes that potential students generally make rational, economic decisions, though other factors impact on the decision as well. 2 Indeed, one could argue even at this stage for a less confining decisionmaking model, such as Simon's Model of Rational Choice. (Simon 1955)

The economic man and human capital models probably cease to be of major utility once the decision to attend is made. Students usually select a fairly small group of similar institutions first. 3 At the point of making a final selection from among this group of institutions, the more flexible rational choice model is most appropriate. The potential student chooses the institution with the lowest net price. The rate of return issue has, for the most part, already been settled by reducing the institutional choices to a small group. In a sense, at the institution-selection stage, the economic man and the human capital constructs could be said still to apply because the lowest net price, other things being equal, will yield the highest rate of return. It seems unlikely, however, that at this stage the student's thinking goes beyond the net-price consideration because the more fundamental decisions bearing on the rate of return were made much earlier.

When the student or the student and his family organize their resources to pay for college, they will try, within the limits of their social, familial, and value structures, to select those plans that will provide the lowest possible net price. [4] That is, the decisionmaker, for example, may choose--due to debt avoidance values--not to borrow, or may avoid accepting family assistance that would increase dependence. In short, the ideal net price reduction vehicle is the one for which there is little or no outlay of money on the student's part in exchange for his education.

In short, the favored choice will be to gain a resource at little or no cost (what is yielded to obtain something of value). For students there are, in varying degrees, some free or nearly free lunches to be had. Possible among these are family support if those family resources are indeed independent of the student's own resources; [5] work that has high human capital investment value; [6] grants (at least those that require only a modest application effort); "loans" that all, or in part, need not be repaid or may be deferred, or at least that portion of the loan subsidy that is below the market value; and various other entitlements such as VA and Social Security benefits. If the decisionmaking unit is viewed as the student and the student's family, parental contributions, however, cannot be considered as net price reductions.

Again, it is significant that by selecting those financing options yielding the lowest possible net price, the student will be maximizing the return on the human capital investment. Simply put, in the unlikely event that the student can arrange a net price of zero, the return is all profit. It is likely that the student whose total college expenses are met by a package of state and federal grants and entitlements, from one perspective, has achieved the ideal investment position. From a human capital perspective, achieving the lowest possible net price is the ultimate goal in selecting from among the resource alternatives. [7]

Because this is true, the task becomes specifying alternatives in terms of dollar values, and ordering the alternatives by net price to the student or the student and family. Of course, there are many choices when dollar values are included, and there are many options when individual values and conditions impact the alternatives. The degree of willingness to borrow or to accept aid from one's family is an example of this personal factor.

One cannot construct a single hierarchy of financing choices. Instead, what can be constructed theoretically is a series of probability statements--that is, numerical coefficients for each resource alternative for a given eclectic student typology at a particular time for some postsecondary cost figure. Fully aggregated, in theory, these probability statements would describe financing behavior for the postsecondary student population. In actuality, data and human capabilities are inadequate to this task. The task also is beyond the purpose of this paper. This section of the paper is merely to provide a framework for viewing the student financing question. It is to provide some analytical clarity for understanding, where freedom of choice exists, why students choose particular financing alternatives in particular dollar amounts.

Literature on Student Financing Profiles

A careful search indicates that to date no one has attempted to construct student financing profiles; the related studies that have been done bear on this report only indirectly. Most of these examine student subgroups, but essentially none of them consider the student as the unit of analysis.

Studies related to the topic of student financing in the literature may be grouped as follows: (1) those that focus on aid recipients; (2) those that focus upon particular groups, such as minorities or women; (3) those that consider policy

questions, such as loan default rates, net prices charged, or institutions' methods of awarding student aid.

Investigations of characteristics of aid recipients are common. These studies are prompted by public policy interests. There is a need to know whether the intent of the law has been realized. Who receives aid? How much is received? What portion of various groups receive it? These are the questions commonly examined. One such study was conducted by Applied Management Science (AMS) (1980), under a contract from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (DHEW). It examined the student budgets of aid applicants and reported the average awards and the percent receiving awards under various aid programs. It is possible from this study to discern who is receiving aid and how much, but it is not possible to construct student profiles showing how students--aid recipients or not--are financing their higher education because the data base is not for individual students. Generally less extensive analyses can be gleaned from other studies of aid recipients. Periodic federal reports, such as the annual Digest of Education Statistics (e.g., Grant and Lind, 1978), provide data similar to that of the AMS study but at a highly aggregated level. Another federal report, Carroll's technical paper on the distribution of federal aid to first-time, full-time freshmen, provides average award and percent recipient data disaggregated by race, family income, institutional level and sector of control (public and private). Perhaps the most directly relevant federal publication is Wagner and Tabler's (1977) brief report for the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) on the distribution and packaging of student financial aid. Numerous reports of aid applicants are published by the College Scholarship Service (CSS) and the American College Testing (ACT) Program. These reports often provide information on the amount of parental and self-help expected and what the student's expenditures (student budget) will be.

Studies focused primarily on a particular student group are fairly common. They are, however, of limited value for this report. Examples of such studies are Davis' (1979) analysis showing that men receive more total aid than women or Bob's (1977) report finding that women receive more family support than men. Perhaps more from the institutional than the student perspective, some studies have attempted to show how students enrolled at various kinds of institutions fare under student aid programs. Of major note is Breneman and Nelson's (1981) book on financing community colleges; a more modest effort is Leslie's (1978) assessment of the importance of government student aid to private institutions.

The third category of related studies addresses policy issues. Astin (1975) included--but went beyond--the role of student aid in explaining why students drop out. His ACE-CIRP files were the same as those used in this study. Astin also conducted a follow-up survey of the base-line sample. Peng, Bailey, and Eckland (1977) considered the significance of student aid and family income on attendance rates of students of high and low socioeconomic status, and Bunnett (1975) assessed the importance of parental income on student patterns of attendance. Gomberg and Atelsek (1979) devoted their attention to the role played by institutional student aid in financing students, and Tombaugh (1972) and Troutman (1972) wrote about the borrowing attitudes of National Defense Student Loan (NDSL) recipients. In examining the accomplishments of the need-based student aid programs overall, Leslie (1977) composed (again from CIRP data) net price calculations. These calculations compared the amounts that students in various categories pay for higher education, as opposed to the share contributed by government and others.

The studies cited above were selected as representative of recent related works, rather than as necessarily the most important ones. The reason for this approach is that such studies provide little usable information for the problem here. A review

suggests that no one has constructed a complete profile of how students finance their higher education, using the student as the unit of analysis.

3. The Study Plan

As a point of reference, let us begin with the ideal--from a public policy perspective. What would be the optimum student financing indicator information? The practical question that immediately follows is what would be the characteristics of the ideal data source that would yield this information? Ideally, a single data source that supplied a workable random sample appropriately stratified; with longitudinal, cross-sectional data for the entire population; with adequate financial and demographic information would permit precise results for a study of this kind. Unfortunately, no such source exists.

Available Data Sources and Their Limitations

Table 3-1 lists the major potential data sources that were identified and their data capabilities and limitations. No data source approaches the ideal described above. One of the best sources is the National Longitudinal Study (NLS). The NLS surveys provide perhaps the best student financing data. Its demographic or independent variable data are excellent. Further, financing data are actual (reported after the fact) as well as expected (anticipated). Some nonstudent data are available as well. Unfortunately for our purposes, NLS sample size is marginal. The focus on high school students excludes older students. Although a new cohort has recently been drawn, the only cohort for which longitudinal data are available currently is the 1972 cohort.

The Cooperative Institutional Research Program (CIRP) annual survey is another source that is sound and reliable. The major strengths of CIRP are that it provides time-series data and detailed student demographic and financing data. Its limitations are that it samples only first-time, full-time freshmen; the financing data are expected or anticipated sources of support rather than actual or realized financing

Table 3-1

Potential Data Sources, Capabilities and Limitations
Student Financing Study

	Capabilities and Limitations					
	Sample Size Stratification, Randomness	Time Series Sample	Sample Breadth	Degree of Independent Variable Disaggregation	Degree of Student Financial Data Detail	Actual Financial vs. Expected Sources of Funding Data
AMS[1]	Institutional sample probably adequate. Student sample limited.	One replication 1978-79	Probably for aid applicants only	Most data is institutional based. Student data by sex, dependency, race, age, handicap, income, high school rank, ACT/SAT scores, credits earned, GPA, discipline.	Need, aid by major categories, parents' contribution, student assets	Probably actual
CSS[2]	Large sample, see col. 3	Yes 1965-present	Aid applicants only	Age, sex, address, resident status, marital status, class, institution, residence, dependency, parents' income and expense, siblings enrolled, students income and expenses	Social Security, earnings, family support, VA, assets	Both
Census, CPS[3] (Income and Expenses 1973)	45,000; multi-size probability sample	1973, ?	Household with P-S students over 16	Institution, residency, dependency, earnings, age, race, marriage, full-time, part-time, family income	Earnings, savings, spouse, parents, AWS, NDSL, FGSL, EOG, BEOG, VA, personal loan, other grant, Social Security, welfare, employer, other	Expected
Census, SIE	400,000	Every 3 years since 1969	Household member 14 yrs. or older	Age, married, race, sex, veteran, work	Data are not in forms generally applicable to students	Actual
CIRP	Large sample, institutional stratification, institutions weighted	Yes 1966-present	First-time, full-time freshmen	Institutional, age, race, high school GPA and rank, income, siblings enrolled, residence, dependency, married, high school program, handicap, reason for attendance and for college selection, degree aspiration, veteran, discipline, financial concern, commuting distance, parents' occupation and education	Categorical parental aid, BEOG, SEOG, state grant, institutional grant, other private grant, FGSL, NDSL, college loan, other loan, CWS, part-time work, full-time work, savings, spouse, VA, Social Security, other	Expected, although data are created during orientation week when much student aid information is known.
GAPS FAST[1]			Graduate students, aid applicants			

Table 3-1
(continued)

Potential Data Sources, Capabilities and Limitations
Student Financing Study

	Capabilities and Limitations					
	Sample Size Stratification, Randomness	Time Series Sample	Sample Breadth	Degree of Independent Variable Disaggregation	Degree of Student Financial Data Detail	Actual Finance vs. Expected Sources of Funding Data
Haven-Horch[1]	All classes	1968 data	Aid applicants			
NLS	Marginal sample size, high school stratification	1972 cohort followed several years; NLS '80 will provide additional information.	High school class of 1972 only. Includes non-students	Institutional, race, high school performance, parents' income, residence, commuting distance, class, high school program, GPA, dependency, part-time, full-time.	Savings or summer work (WS, other work, parental, spouse, other family support; BEOGs, SEOGs, college grant, ROTC, nursing, health, state, other grants; FGSL, NDSL, bank, state, health, nursing loans; LEEP, VA, SS, rehab.	Both
Parnes	5,000 per cohort; blacks over-sampled, multi-size probability sample	Various yrs. for each cohort 1966-1978	Men 14-24 and 45-59; women 14-24 and 30-44	Married, address, full-time, part-time, discipline, institution, degree goal, work, income, residence	Scholarship, fellowship, assistantship, loan, other amount, parental assistance, earnings, form of dollar amounts	Actual
SISFAP A[1]	115,000	1975 freshmen	Aid applicants only			
SFAP B	5,000	One replication 1973-76	Aid applicants only			

[1]Awaiting documentation

[2]Data may not be available

[3]Incomplete information

sources. A further limitation is that these data are in ordinal rather than nominal form. In the former case a respondent checks a category (for example, $0-200); in the latter a specific quantity (for example, $152) is provided.

The other broad-based data sets prove to be of little use. The Census-CPS surveys broadly sample all households having postsecondary students. While the demographic variables are fairly detailed, and the student financial disaggregations are fairly good, the financing data are expected rather than actual, and the period of time represented is inadequate.

The Parnes surveys provide a fairly broad sample by age and the demographic breakdowns are reasonably good; however, the student financing data, particularly for student aid, are poor and the student sample is small. The Census-SIE surveys are done every three years, but the data reflect little about students, per se.

The other surveys are severely faulted as primary sources. The Applied Management Sciences (AMS), College Scholarship Service (CSS), GAPS-FAST, Haven-Hurch, and SISFAP A and B surveys are for aid applicants or recipients only and, therefore, are of very limited use because they cannot be generalized to the U.S. student population. The CSS data could be useful when aid applicant and recipient student categories are examined, because the quality of CSS data generally is quite good and these data are time-series; however, NLS and CIRP data are adequate to this task. (Also, a third data set would be confounding.) GAPS-FAST data are the most complete for graduate student aid applicants, but this paper will not examine graduate students.

The Analysis Plan

The original plan anticipated considerable fitting together and cross-referencing of available data. It was hoped that the analysis plan would yield a student financing mosaic in which a few pieces could be fitted directly and a somewhat larger number of pieces could be imputed, leaving only a moderate number of spaces unfilled. Upon attempts to cross-check and validate data, it became clear that the mosaic idea largely was impractical. The major problem was that few, if any, data sources were even roughly analogous. The most defensible approach is simply to treat the findings from separate surveys of distinctly different populations as separate and distinct information.

Thus, table 3-1 defines the parameters of the study. It was possible, for example, to compose from CIRP a longitudinal statement of how first-time, full-time freshmen expect to finance their education. Seen as a discrete study, it becomes less important to convert the ordinal data to nominal form, although by doing so the reader's task is greatly simplified. Further, it was possible, from numerous disaggregations of the financing data by the independent (demographic) variables, to assess these changes for various student subgroups.

As a second example, the NLS data provide detailed financing information, again disaggregated by independent variables, for a single, continuous, albeit limited, cohort. 8 Thus, new and different information was gained (such as changes in financing patterns as a single student cohort progreses through college).

In the final analysis, it was possible to generalize about how student financing is changing for the U.S. student population. This was possible when the various substudies were examined for trends. It was possible as well to show how financing is changing for a few discrete groups, to establish a base line data set to detect future changes, and to specify how finite groups financed their education at some point in the past.

A major observation from this student financing study was that a new data collection effort is needed. The specifics of that effort probably are stated fairly accurately in the earlier described scenario of the ideal sample.

Analysis Format

Because of the amount of data presented, an outline of the order and format of the findings is presented below. 9 In all cases where data are available, the sequence is to present the NLS and then the CIRP findings, or where appropriate, to integrate the two.

We begin with a specification of each population, NLS and CIRP, and then present in table and figure form the most aggregated results: dollar and percentage values for all students, and for the four major categories of student financing (self-support, family support, scholarships and grants, and loans--the CIRP files add an Other category). This is followed by breakdowns of the four major financing categories--for example, scholarships and grants are broken down into BEOGs, SEOGs, etc. From this point, data are presented only for those students who report some financing by particular financing category (zero values are excluded). This presentation is of major policy interest because it provides average values for those students who receive specific forms of support, such as BEOGs and SEOGs. Next (where appropriate) the same sequence is followed for full- and then for part-time students: tables and figures for the four major categories, and data for those who report non-zero values by particular financing category. The aggregated part of the chapter on findings concludes with net price calculations.

The analysis turns next to the disaggregated analysis. The student financing data are broken down by sex, race, socioeconomic status, etc., following the general format above: dollar and percentage values in tabular and figure form for the four

major financing categories; (selected) breakdowns of these four categories (such as scholarships and grants into BEOGs and SEOGs; net price data; and concluding with findings for those reporting non-zero values by particular financing category). (Not all variable disaggregations include all of these tables.)

One value in the net price tables requires special explanation. The allocation of loan costs to the government and to the student is the most difficult to obtain. It is calculated by (1) computing the total repayment amount, (2) discounting this amount (average six-month Treasury Bill rates are used), and (3) subtracting the discounted present value of the loan from the loan principal. This yields the public subsidy, and the remainder is the student's cost.

Finally, correlation and multiple regression analyses are performed. These analyses were added later. After the scores of tables were analyzed, presented, and disussed, two difficulties became apparent. First, there was so much data that it was difficult to synthesize--it needed to be simplified and condensed. The second need was to separate out the impact of the contributions of the several independent variables to explaining student financing amounts. Does one variable, such as sex, seem to explain differences in amounts financed from the various sources just because that variable is related to another, such as institutional sector attended? For example, and more specifically, do men receive more scholarship or grant aid because they are men, suggesting some bias in the awards process, or is it becaues they are more likely to attend more expensive, private colleges? These are distinctions worth making although certain fundamental realities of policy analysis must be kept in mind. Public policy in the determination of who will pay for higher education and what the modes will be is based overwhelmingly on equity considerations among various groups: men and women; rich and poor; minorities and white, etc. In this, the descriptive data are most important. This is probably true regardless of whether apparent

inequities are artifacts or realities. Results of regression analyses will aid in interpreting relationships, but from a policy standpoint, it is most likely that they will be given secondary consideration.

4. Findings from the NLS and CIRP

Introduction

The National Longitudinal Surveys of 1972-76 were examined first. The NLS data are for one cohort, followed in time from their high school graduation in 1972 through, potentially, four years of college.

The 1972-76 NLS data are probably the highest quality data available. The student financing data are fully detailed (that is, disaggregated to all categories of policy interest) and the independent variable categories available permit disaggregation of the student financing information to a level that allows the answering of most of the important questions (such as how do students--grouped by family income--finance their higher education?). Further, the NLS files allow comparison of students and non-students, thus permitting calculations of foregone earnings (which is beyond the scope of this paper). Finally, numerous other data on student planning, student psychological characteristics, and student sociological characteristics are provided in the files.

Unfortunately, the NLS does have important data limitations as already noted. At the time of the analysis, the data did not continue beyond 1976 although NLS '80 is now available for two new groups: the high school sophomore and senior classes of 1980. Thus, eventually it will be possible to extend the 1972-76 series through later years. Overall, the NLS makes important contributions to what may be learned about student financing.

Of course, the CIRP results would be expected to differ from those of the NLS since each survey samples somewhat different populations. Whereas the NLS follows one cohort through the freshmen, sophomore, junior, and senior college years, CIRP data are each year for freshmen only. Further, CIRP data essentially are limited to

first-time, full-time freshmen, whereas the NLS reports on part- as well as full-time students and is not limited to first-time enrollees. Further, CIRP excludes students attending proprietary, special vocational, and semiprofessional institutions, whereas the NLS includes all postsecondary students. A less significant difference is that CIRP excludes students from very small institutions.

Finally, the reader is reminded that the NLS data for the most part represent actual values whereas CIRP data reflect student expectations and that NLS data are nominal whereas CIRP data are converted from ordinal to nominal form through estimating procedures described in general terms in appendix A. Because of these differences, there can be little surprise that the results of the two surveys are not identical or even always similar.

The findings presented in this chapter (1) describe the total population in terms of student, nonstudent, nonresponse, missing data, and invalid data categories; (2) provide a time-series profile of how selected students have financed their education; and (3) detail student net prices using two calculation methods. Four major and up to 25 subordinate categories of student financing data are presented. The four major categories are student savings and earnings, family support, scholarships/grants, and loans. (CIRP categories include "other" sources.) (See table 4-2 for subordinate NLS categories and C-4-4 for subordinate CIRP categories.) In the case of NLS, these data are provided for an <u>average</u> or <u>hybrid</u> student (a nonexistent student whose financing is a mathematical composite of full-time and part-time): an average full-time student, and an average part-time student. In the case of CIRP, data are only for first-time, full-time students. Finally, a modest attempt is made to validate the student financing totals against College Scholarship Service estimates of total (student) college budgets, and some conclusions are offered.

The Aggregated Results

An examination of tables 4-1 and C-4-1 shows how the NLS and CIRP samples break down. For example, NLS shows that in 1972-73, 43.6 percent of the 22,652 graduates of the high school class of 1972 clearly could be clasified as nonstudents; fifty-nine youth could not be classified as either students or nonstudents; there were 1,302 nonrespondents to the survey; and 588 either did not specify whether they were students or gave conflicting answers in different parts of the questionnaire. This left 10,853 persons who could be identified definitely as students. Thus, 47.8 percent of the sample were known to be students; of all in the sample for whom valid data were available, 52.2 percent were students and 47.8 percent were non-students in 1972-73. Table C-4-1 is the comparable CIRP table. A few respondents actually were not full-time students and from five to seven percent of those surveyed did not provide usable responses.

The bottom half of table 4-1 and figure 4-1 probably are of use primarily for broad policy purposes. This portion of the table presents the student financing data for all NLS students nationally for 1972-73 through 1975-76. (Note that the CIRP sample of first-time, full-time students does not permit these analyses.) There exists, of course, no such thing as a student who is partially full-time and partially part-time. Therefore, the table is of little practical value: one cannot find in this table the data for any particular type of student. However, as a basic reference point, the table has considerable utility. The data, which represent financing by a hybrid student, demonstrate the aggregated relationships among student financing and relevant student financing policies. From this base we may trace the overall pattern of student financing over time.

Table 4-1

NLS Student Financing Sources
All Students, Major Categories
1972-73 through 1975-76

	1972-1973		1973-1974		1974-1975*		1975-1976*	
Total N in Sample	22,652		22,652		22,652		22,652	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non-Students	9,870	43.6	9,918	43.8	10,664	47.1	12,721	56.2
Unclassifiable	59	.3	1,084	4.8	998	4.4	6	.0
Non-Response	1,302	5.8	1,780	7.9	2,560	11.3	2,560	11.3
Missing or Illegal Data	588	2.6	2,075	9.2	1,694	7.5	1,646	7.3
N for These Data	10,833	47.8	7,795	34.4	6,746	29.8	5,719	25.2
Total	22,652	100.1	22,652	100.1	22,652	100.1	22,652	100.0
	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Own Savings and Earnings	348.66	23.8	627.12	35.1	812.22	34.0	842.61	33.3
Support of Family and Friends	720.67	49.3	714.73	40.0	998.83	41.8	1048.68	41.4
Scholarships/Grants	241.39	16.5	281.54	15.8	355.02	14.9	391.26	15.5
Loans	152.66	10.4	161.85	9.1	221.63	9.3	249.81	9.9
Total	1463.38	100.0	1785.24	100.0	2387.69	100.0	2532.35	100.1

Table C-4-1

CIRP Sample Information

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Non-FT Students	103	.3%	199	.5%	175	.5%	172	.4%	220	.6%	160	.4%	267	.7%
Non-respondents*	2,187	5.8%	1,850	5.0%	2,540	7.1%	2,902	6.9%	2,877	7.4%	2,099	5.8%	2,670	7.0%
N in Sample Used	35,405	93.9%	35,352	94.5%	33,101	92.4%	38,726	92.7%	35,939	92.1%	34,304	93.8%	35,183	92.3%
Total N in Sample	37,695	100.0%	37,401	100.0%	35,816	100.0%	41,800	100.0%	39,036	100.0%	36,563	100.0%	38,120	100.0%

* Did not respond or responded "none" to all income source questions.

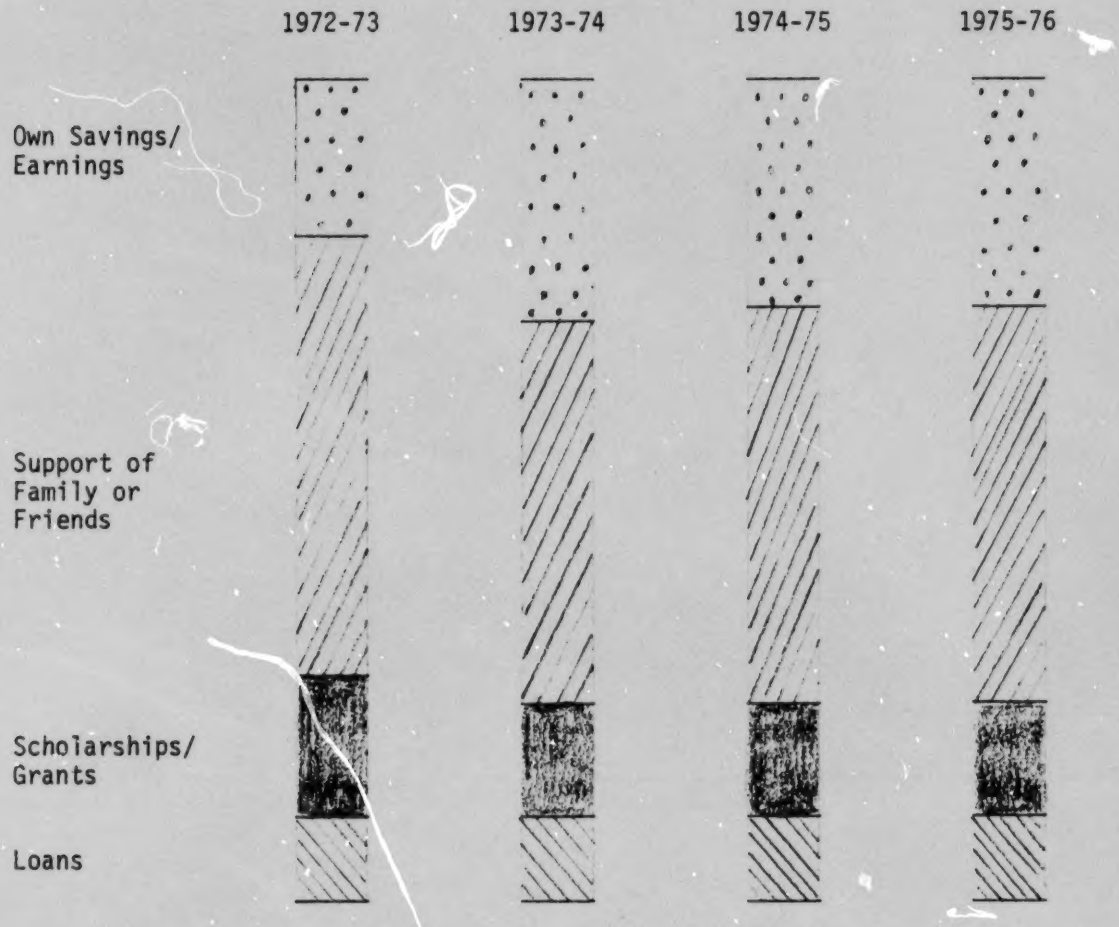
Table 4-2

NLS Student Financing Sources
All Categories of Disaggregation
1972-73, 1974-75, 1975-76
(All Students)

No.	Source	1972-73 Avg Amt $ Total	1972-73 % of Total	1973-74 Avg Amt $ Total	1973-74 % of Total	1974-75 Avg Amt $ Total	1974-75 % of Total	1975-76 Avg Amt $ Total	1975-76 % of Total
Own Savings or Earnings									
1	Own Savings or Earnings	269.73	18.43			538.20	22.54	536.93	21.20
2	College W-S	32.62	2.23			53.81	2.25	58.80	2.32
3	Other Earnings	46.31	3.16			3.47	.15	12.26	.48
TOTAL SAVINGS OR EARNINGS		348.66	23.83			216.73	9.08	234.72	9.27
4	Parents	701.10	47.91			812.22	34.02	842.61	33.27
5	Husband or Wife	2.62	.18			937.06	39.25	968.68	38.25
6	Other Relative	16.95	1.16			33.85	1.42	50.21	1.98
SUPPORT OF FAMILY & FRIENDS		720.67	49.25			26.96	1.13	29.79	1.18
7	BEOG	32.43	2.22			998.83	41.83	1048.69	41.41
8	SEOG	7.66	.52			36.08	1.51	41.10	1.62
9	Col Schol-Grant	63.55	4.34			20.68	.87	20.31	.80
10	ROTC Schol	8.28	.57			91.59	3.84	105.96	4.18
11	Nursing Schol	2.01	.14			12.09	.51	12.57	.50
12	Hlth Prf Schol	.64	.04			3.00	.13	2.80	.11
13	State Schol	41.14	2.95			50.67	2.12	54.90	2.17
14	Other Schol	45.69	3.12			20.13	.84	18.42	.73
15	LEEP	1.10	.08			11.50	.48	11.23	.44
16	Vawd or SBP	7.88	.54			55.55	2.33	60.79	2.40
17	Vet Admin	3.17	.22			53.77	2.25	63.09	2.49
18	Voc Rehab	4.39	.30			355.62	14.87	391.26	15.45
19	SS Benefits	21.43	1.46			73.04	3.06	78.90	3.12
TOTAL SCHOL-GRANT		241.39	16.60			23.20	.97	26.73	1.05
20	FGSL	68.29	4.67			22.68	.95	29.91	1.18
21	State Loan	15.22	1.04			61.95	2.59	63.73	2.54
22	Reg Bank Loan	22.90	1.56			4.19	.18	4.74	.19
23	NDSL	44.15	3.02			10.79	.45	13.94	.55
24	Hlth Prof Loan	.64	.04			13.93	.58	16.23	.64
25	Nursing S Loan	1.47	.10			11.84	.50	14.99	.59
TOTAL LOANS		152.66	10.43			221.63	9.28	249.81	9.86
TOTAL		1463.38				2387.69		2532.35	

Figure 4-1

NLS Students Financing Sources
All Students, Major Financing Categories
1972-73 through 1975-76



The 1972-73 NLS high school class members who went on to higher education financed their education during the freshman year primarily through the support of family and friends (see bottom half of table 4-1 and figure 4-1). This category of support accounted for almost half of the average total of $1463.38, while the students' own means met almost one-quarter of the total and the remainder was split between scholarships/grants and loans on roughly a 3 to 2 basis.

During later years, however, the balance shifts to a more even distribution between self and family support. Apparently, families assume a large share of the burden in getting their dependents started in college, but thereafter they expect the students to sustain a larger share of costs. In the sophomore year, the self-support category climbs to 31.5 percent and remains at about one-third for the last two years. Meanwhile, family support declines to around 40 percent. The role of scholarships/grants and loans remains quite stable in percentage terms.

Total costs rise dramatically between the sophomore and junior years. This reflects in part the completion of the first two years in lower-priced community and junior colleges.

The full disaggregation of the NLS student financing data for 1972-73, 1974-75, and 1975-76 are presented in table 4-2. (Data for 1973-74 were not collected by NLS researchers in this detail.) Of particular public-policy interest is the composition of student aid. College work study, though small in dollars, increased in 1974-75. BEOGs grew too, although not as rapidly as SEOGs, the colleges' own grant programs, or Social Security benefits. State grant programs grew relatively modestly and VA benefits were minor due to the NLS sample of very recent high school graduates. For this sample, the largest grant/scholarship amounts do not come from the heralded federal programs, but from (1) institutional funds, and (2) state scholarships and other scholarships.

Growth in the Federal Guaranteed Student Loan Program (FGSL) is modest although this category is the largest of all loan efforts. The next largest loan category is the National Defense Student Loan Program (NDSL), which has grown in rough approximation to the FGSL. All in all, there is little evidence, at least for this time, that public funds are replacing private funds in the financing of students' higher education. The share of total budgets met by government has been essentially stable. The growth of student-aid programs, though major, appears barely to have kept pace with rising college costs, or at least expenditures for NLS students.

Table 4-2a provides another perspective for viewing the NLS data for all students: presented here are dollar values for only those who report some student financing by particular category of support; that is, zero values are excluded. To illustrate, in 1972-73, of those students reporting some reliance on their own savings or earnings, the average amount so reported was $607.36. This compares with a value of $348.66 when those reporting no income from this source are included in the calculation of averages (table 4-1). Thus, it is seen for example, that the average award received by BEOG recipients was $656.91 in 1972-73 and that the average BEOG award increased only modestly in subsequent years. (It should be noted that this average is inexplicably higher than the maximum award possible according to United States Office of Education (USOE) sources.) Further, it can be seen that average SEOG awards declined modestly, while institutional grants/scholarships increased. Of those who received some form or forms of grant/scholarship aid, the average amount was $796.94 in 1972-73 and about $1200 by the fourth year. Total amounts for those who borrowed increased from $960.00 in 1972-73 to $1180.71 in 1975-76. It should be noted that the vast amount of scholarships/grants are need based, especially those that originate within government.

Table 4-2a

All NLS Aid Recipients* Financing Sources,
Selected Categories of Disaggregation, 1972-73, 1974-75, 1975-76

	1972-73 Averages		1973-74 Averages		1974-75 Averages		1975-76 Averages	
	Avg. Amount $ Total	N	Avg. Amount $ Total	N	Avg. Amount $ Total	N	Avg. Amount $ Total	N
Total Own Savings or Earnings	607.36	6087	983.78	4574	1245.87	4415	1303.50	4561
Total Support from Friends and Relatives	1199.46	6400	1549.17	3480	1866.33	3549	1926.41	3434
BEOG	656.91	597			693.35	400	736.10	504
SEOG	648.93	137			644.46	264	580.64	276
College Scholarships/Grants	709.98	993			870.45	743	883.18	745
State Scholarships	569.76	741			640.50	568	681.22	554
Other Grants	703.81	1491			1118.83	962	NA	1089
Veterans' Administration	692.33	50			1415.37	64	1396.77	NA
Social Security Benefits	774.61	325			1270.15	290	1274.50	NA
Total Scholarships/Grants	796.94	3302	1057.81	2037	1157.72	2179	1200.05	2309
FGSL	1094.06	684			1175.37	440	1286.46	425
State Loan	992.58	150			1305.39	116	1339.46	131
NDSL	653.56	804			435.86	610	732.43	590
Other Loans	1086.71	251			1075.77	416		504
Total Loans	960.00	1788	1001.99	1222	1112.88	1420	1180.71	1421

* Data tabled are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

Because most NLS students are full-time, the data for this group compare closely with those already seen for all students (see table 4-3). Total financing amounts are somewhat larger than for all students since part-time students are not included. Overall, again, family support is highest during the freshman year; thereafter self-help categories increase. In absolute dollar terms, all categories increase each year. Similarly, the disaggregated full-time student data (table 4-4) differ only slightly from the disaggregated, all-student figures in table 4-2. In most categories the full-time student dollar amounts are moderately higher than the amounts for all students.

Here we have comparable CIRP data (see table C-4-3 and figure C4-1). Given the differences in samples, the NLS and CIRP data (tables 4-3 and C-4-3) appear to be fairly consistent. Disparities could easily be attributable to sample and data form differences. Whereas NLS total financing, for example, increases markedly between 1973-74 and 1974-75 (table 4-3), the jump is small for the CIRP sample (table C-4-3). This is at least in part due to the fact that some of the NLS sample moves from two-year to more expensive four-year colleges for the junior year of study. Still other students complete their two-year courses of study and do not continue to a four-year college. In both years the CIRP data are for freshmen. In evaluating the results from the NLS and CIRP, it is important to keep in mind that the two surveys yield quite different information.

The CIRP data show several interesting changes over time (table C-4-3 and figure C4-1). First, over the seven years total financing of CIRP freshmen increased 57.9 percent--from just under $1900 to just under $3000. (This compares to a Consumer Price Index (CPI) increase of 63.3 percent over the same period.) Like the NLS students, support of family and friends is the major financing source for CIRP students growing from somewhat more than 40 percent of all financing to almost 50

Table 4-3

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Sources
Major Categories, 1972-73 through 1975-76

	1972-1973		1973-1974		1974-1975		1975-1976	
Total N in sample	22,652		22,652		22,652		22,652	
N for these data[1]	10,190	45.0%	6,606	29.2%	6,102	26.9	5945	26.2
STUDENT FINANCING DATA	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Own savings or earnings	358.50	23.5	618.29	32.8	802.82	32.1	814.87	31.7
Support of Family & Friends	753.97	49.4	789.99	41.9	1078.07	43.0	1066.66	41.5
Scholarships/Grants	254.17	16.6	306.41	16.3	385.26	15.4	426.81	16.6
Loans	160.78	10.5	171.31	9.1	238.72	9.5	264.10	10.3
TOTAL	1,527.43	100.0	1,885.99	100.1	2,504.87	100.0	2,572.42	100.1

[1]Remainder includes non-students, non-response, part-time students, unclassified students or non-students and missing data.

Table 4-4

NLS Student Financing Sources
All Categories of Disaggregation
1972-73, 1974-75, 1975-76
(Full-Time Students)

1972-73 Averages				1973-74 Averages		1974-75 Averages		1975-76 Averages	
No.	Source	Avg Amt $ Total	% of Total			Avg Amt $ Total	% of Total	Avg Amt $ Total	% of Total
1	Own savings or earnings	277.94	18.20			552.43	22.05	543.59	21.12
2	College W-S	34.05	2.23			58.96	2.35	60.90	2.37
3	Other earnings	46.52	3.05			3.59	.14	9.97	.39
	TOTAL SAVINGS OR EARNINGS	358.50	23.47			187.85	7.50	200.60	7.80
4	Parents	733.90	48.05			802.82	32.05	814.87	31.68
5	Husband or wife	2.64	.17			1015.34	40.53	984.27	38.26
6	Other relative	17.43	1.14			34.07	1.36	52.33	2.03
	SUPPORT OF FAMILY & FRIENDS	753.97	49.36			28.67	1.14	30.06	1.17
7	BEOG	34.16	2.24			1078.07	43.04	1066.66	41.46
8	SEOG	8.00	.52			38.75	1.55	52.18	2.03
9	Col Schol-Grant	67.04	4.39			21.85	.87	21.62	.84
10	ROTC School	8.82	.58			100.74	4.02	104.99	4.08
11	Nursing School	2.13	.14			13.18	.53	12.11	.47
12	Hlth Prf Schol	.68	.04			3.32	.13	2.80	.11
13	State Schol	45.70	2.99			55.58	2.22	55.13	2.14
14	Other Schol	48.22	3.16			22.08	.88	21.87	.85
15	LEEP	1.03	.07			11.30	.45	24.63	.96
16	VAWD or SBP	7.94	.52			61.09	2.44	63.30	2.46
17	Vet admin	3.37	.22			57.16	2.28	68.17	2.65
18	Voc Rehab	4.56	.30			385.26	15.38	426.81	16.59
19	S S Benefits	22.53	1.48			78.98	3.15	86.04	3.34
	TOTAL SCHOL-GRANT	254.17	16.64			24.65	.98	29.41	1.14
20	FGSL	71.40	4.67			24.10	.96	30.20	1.17
21	State Loan	16.05	1.05			67.12	2.68	65.04	2.53
22	Reg bank Loan	24.32	1.59			4.35	.17	4.89	.19
23	NDSL	46.76	3.06			11.63	.46	13.38	.52
24	Hlth Prof Loan	.69	.04			14.90	.59	19.17	.75
25	Nursing S Loan	1.56	.10			13.00	.52	15.97	.62
	TOTAL LOANS	160.78	10.53			238.72	9.53	264.10	10.27
	TOTAL	1527.43				504.87		2572.44	

Table C-4-3

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing
Sources, Major Categories, 1973-74 through 1979-80

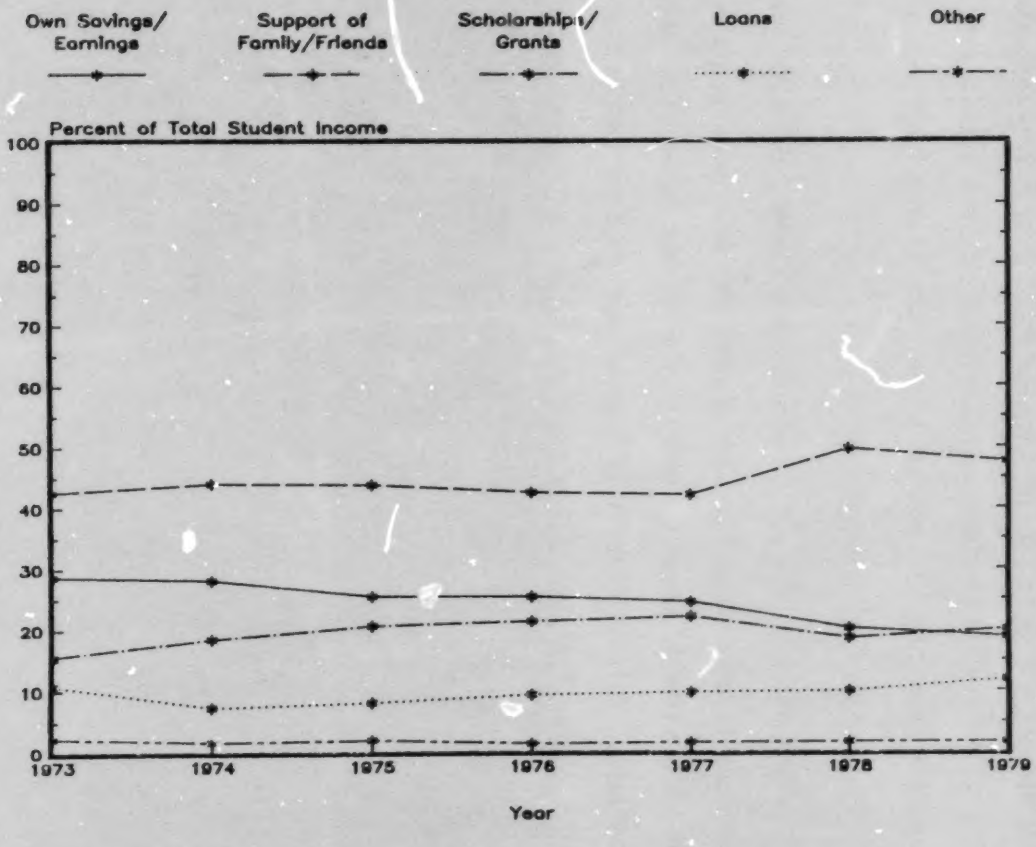
	1973-1974		1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979		1979-1980	
Total N in sample	1,474,664		1,538,474		1,459,985		1,587,828		1,576,465		1,513,336		1,695,746	
N for these data[1]	35,405		35,351		33,101		38,726		35,939		34,304		35,183	
Finance Category	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Own Savings/Earnings	544.15	28.7	554.91	28.2	523.26	25.5	557.13	25.4	565.55	24.5	621.60	20.2	564.92	18.8
Support of Family/ Friends	808.78	42.6	868.31	44.1	898.79	43.8	930.81	42.5	973.50	42.1	1525.41	49.6	1426.08	47.6
Scholarships/Grants	297.00	15.6	366.49	18.6	424.22	20.7	467.92	21.4	511.42	22.1	573.21	18.6	602.49	20.1
Loans	204.43	10.8	146.41	7.4	167.31	8.1	203.14	9.3	223.88	9.7	305.23	9.9	354.08	11.8
Other	44.24	2.3	33.05	1.7	40.55	2.0	30.76	1.4	37.12	1.6	52.78	1.7	51.08	1.7
TOTAL	1898.59	100.0	1969.16	100.0	2054.13	100.0	2189.76	100.0	2311.47	100.0	3078.23	100.0	2998.65	100.0

[1] Represents a 20% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values.

Figure C4-1

CIRP Major Student Financing Categories

1973–79



percent of all financing during the seven years. The category that correspondingly lessens in importance is the category, own savings and earnings, which notes a decline from about 28 percent of total financing in 1973-74 to less than 18 percent in 1979-80. This source increases in importance as NLS students move through the sophomore, junior, and senior years. The percentage figures for Scholarships/Grants and Loans, after 1973-74, are much more stable at around 18-20 percent for the former and seven to eleven percent for the latter. In 1973-74 the CIRP survey did not ask the student for detailed information on scholarship/grant categories. It is suspected that this resulted in some understatement of scholarship and grant awards. Overall, the CIRP data suggest somewhat higher Scholarship/Grant percentages than do the NLS data.

When the absolute dollar amounts are viewed, the CIRP freshmen are seen to continue to earn about the same amount over the seven years even though inflation cuts into the value of these dollars. In all other categories, absolute dollar values increase. This is especially true of support from family and friends. Indeed, it would appear that the rising costs of college attendance are picked up mainly by the family, with some help from grants and scholarships and, in later years, help from loans.

The full disaggregation of CIRP data is in table C-4-4. Focusing on some of the key policy items, in 1975-76 (a common data year for CIRP and NLS) the average BEOG for the NLS students was only $52.18 (table 4-4) compared to $167.89 for CIRP students (table C-4-4). The inference seems to be that freshmen starting college in 1975-76 (CIRP survey) were better informed and possibly given a higher priority in BEOG allocations than NLS seniors. NLS seniors, on the other hand, exploited institutional and state awards more fully and received greater social security benefits than did CIRP freshmen. Interestingly, total Scholarships/Grants are almost identical for the

Table C-4-4

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources
All Categories of Disaggregation

	1973-1974		1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979		1979-1980	
N[1]	35,405		35,352		33,101		38,726		35,939		34,304		35,183	
Finance Category	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
1 Part-Time Work	0[2]	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	124.44	4.0	114.17	3.8
2 Full-Time Work	60.50	3.2	50.36	2.6	41.04	2.0	45.75	2.1	43.93	1.9	17.45	0.6	17.35	0.6
3 Part-Time/Summer Work	281.27	14.8	259.59	13.2	239.47	11.7	253.20	11.6	257.91	11.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
4 Other Savings	202.38	10.7	202.80	10.3	194.34	9.5	206.55	9.4	204.20	8.8	118.12	3.8	101.82	3.4
5 Work-Study	0	0.0	0	0.0	48.40	2.4	51.62	2.4	59.51	2.6	64.16	2.1	63.44	2.1
6 Summer Savings	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	297.43	9.7	268.15	8.9
7 Own Savings/Earnings	544.15	28.7	554.91	28.2	523.26	25.5	557.13	25.4	565.55	24.5	621.60	20.2	564.92	18.8
8 Parent/Family Aid	792.64	41.7	857.84	43.6	890.45	43.3	923.22	42.2	966.56	41.8	1518.61	49.3	1418.85	47.3
9 Spouse	16.14	0.8	10.46	0.5	8.34	0.4	7.59	0.3	6.93	0.3	6.80	0.2	7.24	0.2
10 Support of Family/ Friends	808.78	42.6	868.31	44.1	898.79	43.8	930.81	42.5	973.50	42.1	1525.41	49.6	1426.08	47.6
11 BEOG	0	0.0	117.62	6.0	167.89	8.2	181.90	8.3	199.93	8.6	198.51	6.4	270.07	9.0
12 SEOG	0	0.0	23.14	1.2	26.64	1.3	29.87	1.4	33.31	1.4	33.73	1.1	41.84	1.4
13 College Grants	0	0.0	79.40	4.0	78.06	3.8	70.61	3.2	88.78	3.8	118.68	3.9	89.52	3.0
14 Social Security	33.47	1.8	41.21	2.1	38.95	1.9	42.27	1.9	41.58	1.8	47.16	1.5	40.77	1.4
15 GI Benefits-Parents	22.10	1.2	9.71	0.5	10.87	0.5	10.99	0.5	9.05	0.4	9.87	0.3	8.34	0.3
16 GI Benefits-Self	19.54	1.0	14.17	0.7	22.18	1.1	13.90	0.6	11.48	0.5	8.75	0.3	10.73	0.4
17 State Scholarships/ Grants	221.90	11.7	81.23	4.1	79.63	3.9	79.63	3.6	87.22	3.8	105.55	3.4	97.54	3.3
18 Other Private Grants	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38.75	1.8	40.07	1.7	50.96	1.7	43.67	1.5
19 Scholarships/Grants	297.00	15.6	366.49	18.6	424.22	20.7	467.92	21.4	511.42	22.1	573.21	18.6	602.49	20.1
20 FGSL	153.19	8.1	63.29	3.2	71.75	3.5	79.89	3.6	101.22	4.4	150.93	4.9	199.41	6.6
21 NDSL	0	0.0	45.15	2.3	56.37	2.7	58.86	2.7	56.95	2.5	74.11	2.4	72.57	2.4
22 Other Loans	51.23	2.7	37.97	1.9	39.20	1.9	40.83	1.9	41.40	1.8	42.16	1.4	44.44	1.5
23 Other College Loans	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23.56	1.1	24.32	1.1	38.02	1.2	37.67	1.3
24 Loans	204.43	10.8	146.41	7.4	167.31	8.1	203.14	9.3	223.88	9.7	305.23	9.9	354.08	11.8
25 Other	44.24	2.3	33.05	1.7	40.55	2.0	30.76	1.4	37.12	1.6	52.78	1.7	51.08	1.7
26 TOTAL	1898.59	100.0	1969.16	100.0	2054.13	100.0	2189.76	100.0	2311.47	100.0	3078.23	100.0	2998.65	100.0

[1]Represents a 20% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values.

[2]$0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources.

two surveys in this year. Regarding loans, in 1975-76 the NLS students were heavier borrowers than the CIRP freshmen in all comparable loan categories.

Over the years, several notable changes occurred in the detailed financing of CIRP freshmen (table C-4-4). There was great growth in BEOGs, while most other grant and scholarship programs grew slowly when measured on a per student basis. It is especially noteworthy that the average award out of the institutions' own funds increased only $10 between 1974-75 and 1979-80, and similar state awards grew by an average of about $16--amounts clearly less than inflation. Obviously, these programs grew only slightly faster than enrollments, and the increasing costs of college attendance were hardly offset at all by these aid programs.

In the category of <u>those who report some student financing by particular category of support</u> the NLS data (table 4-4a) reveal that NLS full-time "aid recipients" (see note, table 4-4-a) do not differ importantly from all NLS "aid recipients" (table 4-2a). This is because there are few part-time NLS students; therefore, the "all-aid recipient" category essentially is composed of full-time "aid recipients."

The comparable CIRP data for all students are presented in table C-4-4a. The stability in self-support reported in table C-4-3 is explained by a decline in numbers of students who report financing from this source: average self-support amounts increase by about $250 for those who report financing in this category. On the other hand, the number of those reporting some family/friend support is essentially the same in 1979-80 as it was in 1973-74; <u>average</u> support is up almost $1,000. BEOG recipients received an average of $582.10 in 1974-75 and $855.20 in 1979-80, but the number of recipients grew from 6667 to 11,320. The growth in average amounts awarded through SEOG has been much less than the growth in awards granted by BEOG. The number of SEOG recipients has remained relatively constant. The number of college-awarded grants has grown modestly although award amounts have increased quite sharply. Turning to loans,

Table 4-4a

All NLS Aid Recipients* Financing Sources,
Selected Categories of Disaggregation, 1972-73, 1974-75, 1975-76
(Full-Time Students)

	1972-73 Averages		1973-74 Averages		1974-75 Averages		1975-76 Averages	
	Avg. Amount $ Total	N	Avg. Amount $ Total	N	Avg. Amount $ Total	N	Avg. Amount $ Total	N
Total Own Savings or Earnings	621.79	5751	967.36	4273	1237.85	3966	1275.17	3835
Total Support from Friends and Relatives	1228.06	6159	1583.60	3349	1897.97	3502	1984.95	3223
BEOG	661.95	585			694.83	386	741.12	479
SEOG	651.23	135			647.28	254	586.57	267
College Scholarships/Grants	713.17	977			872.86	733	886.20	733
State Scholarships	568.19	739			641.60	562	686.29	546
Other Grants	709.82	1463			1152.95	907		974
Veterans' Administration	698.50	49			1547.12	50	1706.66	
Social Security Benefits	777.08	321			1270.63	287	1270.05	
Total Scholarships/Grants	796.94	3247	1061.25	1987	1179.12	2094	1241.44	2172
FGSL	1095.49	672			1187.58	425	1289.82	412
State Loans	1004.74	148			1288.03	113	1339.36	128
NDSL	654.09	799			438.44	593	731.64	573
Other Loans	1088.74	250			1101.25	393		440
Total Loans	961.22	1768	1004.27	1194	1123.65	1367	1188.65	1370

* Data tabled are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

Table C-4-4a

CIRP Aid Recipients* Financing Sources for all Students
Selected Financing Categories
1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	N[2]	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average
Own Savings/Earnings	27,145	702.91[1]	25,516	761.06	23,195	748.47	27,957	776.79	25,238	816.95	23,420	919.47	23,612	946.71
Support of Family/Friends	27,358	1105.16	28,950	1106.67	27,154	1153.46	32,067	1190.21	29,126	1278.41	28,094	1943.75	28,178	2086.00
BEOG	NA	0[3]	6,667	582.10	6,826	790.33	8,144	787.00	8,262	788.34	7,617	852.15	11,320	855.20
SEOG	NA	0	1,622	509.99	1,895	577.42	2,387	523.89	2,632	532.77	2,407	575.13	3,305	572.32
College Grants	NA	0	6,667	515.14	5,842	573.13	5,818	703.26	6,509	741.69	6,682	881.19	6,358	814.92
State Scholarships/Grants	13,329	666.96	5,774	587.31	5,449	589.42	6,307	538.07	6,241	577.10	6,402	622.51	6,545	619.50
Other Private Grants	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	3,486	521.43	3,349	535.75	3,377	624.67	3,385	632.61
Scholarships/Grants	14,995	755.24	15,574	855.61	14,809	995.84	17,757	1043.78	17,542	1091.09	16,882	1231.54	18,137	1302.35
FGSL	6,826	936.31	2,987	921.92	2,755	1009.45	3,400	1028.73	3,473	1134.95	4,300	1353.08	6,235	1491.83
NDSL	NA	0	2,979	693.58	3,404	750.31	3,744	746.70	3,509	788.25	3,586	882.09	3,965	906.88
Other Loans	2,230	838.97	1,887	793.56	1,653	892.26	1,671	951.55	1,604	962.37	1,323	1093.87	1,459	1224.03
Loans	8,242	1006.69	7,121	901.08	7,172	961.60	9,377	978.81	8,901	1079.54	9,325	1277.13	11,628	1416.22

* Data tabled are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

1 Data are weighted values.

2 Ns are unweighted Ns for the 20% subsample of the CIRP sample.

3 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources. NA = not applicable.

the Guaranteed Student Loan Program has experienced more than a doubling in recipients and an increase of some 62 percent in average amounts. 10 NDSLs have grown in number by about one-third and loan amounts have increased by a little less. Total number of loan recipients is up by 41 percent and average amounts borrowed is up by the same amount. Clearly, many differences are noted when comparing a group of students followed over four years (NLS) to separate groups of first-time, full-time freshmen (CIRP).

Data for part-time students (NLS) are quite different (table 4-5 and figure 4-2). It was noted earlier that full-time students utilized parental support most heavily. The situation is quite different for part-time students. After the first year, their major financing source by far was self-help. Indeed by the fourth year of the survey, over three-fourths of all part-time student financing fell into this category. Conversely, other categories had declined. Family support had dropped from 43.1 percent in the first year to 14.2 percent in the fourth; scholarships/grants had declined from 8.8 percent to 5.9 percent; and loans had dropped from 5.5 percent to 2.8 percent. The decline in loans may indicate that part-time students are not as pressed financially as some analysts have claimed. It may indicate instead that these students find it difficult to get loans. Another possibility is that part-time students are unwilling to borrow.

Other observations are noteworthy for part-time students. The number of such students nearly doubled between the first and fourth years. Total student financing had more than doubled. No doubt this reflects in part a heavier class load and therefore higher costs. As students grow older, it would appear that they become more serious as part-time learners, or many who had been full-time students may change their status to part-time.

Table 4-5

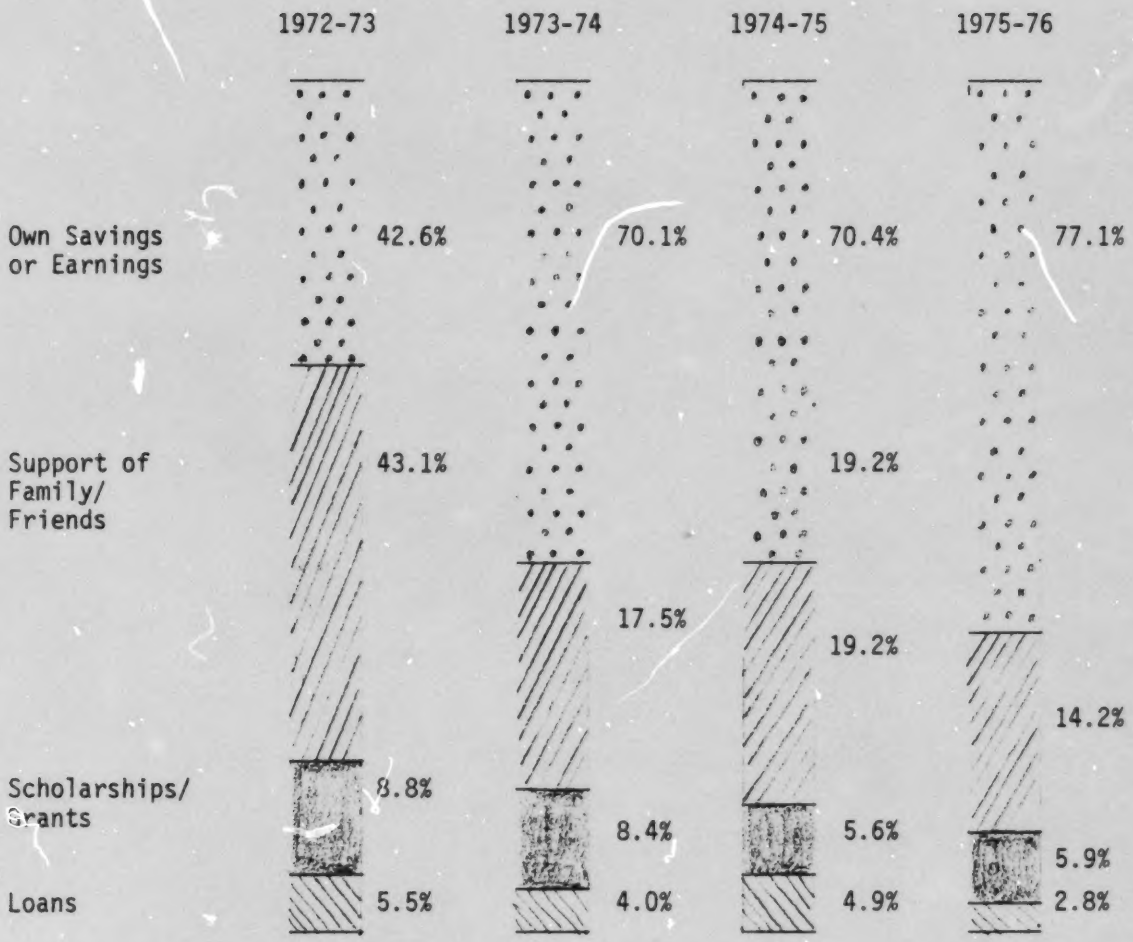
NLS Part-Time Student Financing Sources
Major Categories
1972-73 through 1975-76

	1972 - 1973		1973 - 1974		1974 - 1975		1975 - 1976	
Total N in Sample	22,652		22,652		22,652		22,652	
N for This Sample	634		462		649		1170	
	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Own Savings or Earnings	192.21	42.6	772.61	70.1	900.15	70.4	895.80	77.1
Support of Family/ Friends	194.31	43.1	192.79	17.5	245.08	19.2	165.23	14.2
Scholarships/Grants	39.63	8.8	92.34	8.4	71.28	5.6	68.75	5.9
Loans	24.75	5.5	43.81	4.0	62.47	4.9	32.88	2.8
TOTAL	450.90	99.9	1101.54	100.0	1278.98	100.1	1162.66	100.0

After first year probably more serious study and more SCHs, so more dollars spent.

Figure 4-2

NLS Student Financing Sources
Part-Time Students, Major Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76



The detailed data (table 4-6) show that part-time students receive very little in BEOG or any other grant aid, with other scholarships providing the major sources of grant support overall for the three years tabled. Also, loan amounts for the various loan programs are small. In comparison to full-time students, part-time students begin college by financing roughly half as large a share of total expenses from scholarships and grants and this share gradually decreases. Essentially the same pattern prevails in the case of loans. Clearly, part-time students are much more on their own financially than are full-time students. Thus, the data appear to support the claim of those who insist that part-time students fail to be treated equitably under student aid policies although the issue is impossible to resolve with certainty in the absence of data as to financial need. Such claims did result, nevertheless, in major changes in the law as represented in the Education Amendments of 1980.

Viewing the data for only those part-time students who report some student financing by particular support category, one observes greatly increased reliance on the categories own savings or earnings and support of family and friends (table 4-5a). Scholarship/grant amounts actually decrease although N's are small--especially in later years, suggesting that a few anomalous cases well may produce a data bias.

One of the issues most fundamental to national and state student aid policies is the issue of student net price--that is the collegiate expenses paid, net of subsidies from others. The public-policy issue can be viewed in at least two ways: (1) for reasons of equity, prices should be set so that the respective benefit shares between society and the individual equal the respective cost shares or (2) prices should be set so that students will consume higher education in amounts that optimize the return to society on its investment.

Table 4-5a

All NLS Aid Recipients* Financing Sources,
Selected Categories of Disaggregation, 1972-73, 1974-75, 1975-76
(Part-Time)

	1972-73 Averages		1973-74 Averages		1974-75 Averages		1975-76 Averages	
	Avg. Amount $ Total	N	Avg. Amount $ Total	N	Avg. Amount $ Total	N	Avg. Amount $ Total	N
Own Savings or Earnings	360.03	336	1214.21	301	1316.60	449	1454.74	723
Support of Family & Friends	492.72	241	690.23	131	1109.68	147	937.38	193
BEOG	375.82	13			645.66	14	625.44	25
SEOG	426.28	3			589.98	10	428.29	9
College Scholarships/Grants	434.84	16			622.28	10	696.87	12
State Scholarships	1467.75	2			503.47	6	288.04	8
Other Grants	441.33	29			533.95	55		115
Veterans' Administration	120.00	1			841.74	14	514.34	
Social Security Benefits	615.43	4			1218.76	3	1449.55	
Total Scholarships/Grants	1196.65	55	919.33	50	602.62	85	581.30	152
FGSL	1012.35	12			834.20	15	1179.38	13
State Loans	423.14	2			1950.95	3	1346.22	3
NDSL	557.84	5			298.07	17	767.91	17
Other Loans	500.00	1			628.81	23		25
Total Loans	796.38	20	891.35	28	830.17	53	925.37	51

* Data tabled are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

Table 4-6

NLS Part-Time Student Financing Sources
All Categories of Disaggregation
1972-73, 1973-74, and 1975-76

1972-73 Averages				1973-74 Averages	1974-75 Averages			1975-76 Averages	
No.	Source	Avg Amt $ Total	% of Total		No.	Source	Avg Amt $ Total	% of Total	Avg Amt $ Total	% of Total
1	Own savings or earnings	140.45	31.15		1	Own savings or earnings	407.15	31.83	397.12	34.16
2	College W-S	9.39	2.08		2	W-S or Coop Ed	5.63	.44	9.41	.81
3	Other earnings	42.36	9.39		3	TA or RA	2.38	.19	12.38	1.07
TOTAL OWN SAVINGS OR EARNINGS		192.21	42.63		4	Other earnings	484.98	37.92	476.88	41.09
4	Parents	182.31	40.43		TOTAL OWN SAVINGS OR EARNINGS		900.15	70.38	895.80	77.05
5	Husband or wife	2.44	.54		5	Parents	202.50	15.84	137.86	11.86
6	Other relative	9.56	2.12		6	Husband or wife	31.58	2.47	21.46	1.85
SUPPORT OF FAMILY & FRIENDS		194.31	43.09		7	Relatives-Friends	10.91	.85	5.92	.51
7	BEOG	5.52	1.22		SUPPORT OF FAMILY & FRIENDS		245.08	19.16	165.23	14.21
8	SEOG	.86	.19		8	BEOG	10.96	.86	9.66	.83
9	Col Schol-Grant	7.54	1.67		9	SEOG	9.68	.76	3.24	.28
10	ROTC Schol	.00	.00		10	Col Schol-Grant	5.86	.46	6.49	.56
11	Nursing Schol	.17	.04		11	ROTC Schol	.00	.00	.00	.00
12	Hlth Prf Schol	.00	.00		12	Nursing Schol	.00	.00	.11	.01
13	State Schol	3.28	.73		13	SS Benefits	4.64	.36	7.80	.67
14	Other Schol	6.46	1.43		14	Vawd or SBP	1.78	.14	.67	.06
15	LEEP	2.27	.50		15	Vet Admin	13.20	1.03	13.14	1.13
16	VAWD or SBP	7.14	1.58		16	State Schol	3.67	.29	1.80	.16
17	Vet Admin	.10	.02		17	Other Schol	21.48	1.68	25.85	2.22
18	Voc Rehab	1.91	.42		TOTAL SCHOL-GRANT		71.28	5.57	68.75	5.91
19	SS Benefits	4.38	.97		18	FGSL	18.70	1.46	12.73	1.10
TOTAL SCHOL-GRANT		39.63	8.79		19	State Loan	9.61	.75	2.08	.18
20	FGSL	18.31	4.06		20	Reg Bank Loan	9.35	.73	2.59	.22
21	State Loan	2.29	.51		21	NDSL	13.52	1.06	7.88	.68
22	Reg Bank Loan	.67	.15		22	Nursing S Loan	2.67	.21	.14	.01
23	NDSL	3.48	.77		23	School-College	2.83	.22	4.12	.35
24	Hlth Prof Loan	.00	.00		24	Relatives-Friends	4.81	.38	1.89	.16
25	Nursing S Loan	.00	.00		25	Other Loan	.98	.08	1.46	.13
TOTAL LOANS		24.75	5.49		TOTAL LOANS		62.47	4.88	32.88	2.83
TOTAL		450.90			TOTAL		1278.98		1162.66	

There is much debate in the literature whether equity exists between society and the individual. Who benefits from higher education and who pays? 11 Are students paying a fair share of their collegiate expenses? Does vertical equity (equity among persons of different financial means) exist? Does horizontal equity (equity among persons of similar financial means) exist?

Or, viewed from the second perspective, does the present distribution of costs result in over- or under-consumption of higher education? This is a most difficult issue, for it extends far beyond whether the number of trained professionals is adequate to society's needs. Optimum higher-education consumption must consider such benefits as a better educated electorate and the nurture of desired social values.

It appears self-evident that judgment on the share of higher education expenses that society and the individual should bear is at least partially a function of personal values. Further, from the standpoint of equity, benefit shares cannot really be estimated accurately, nor can the optimum level of higher-education consumption be specified. Clearly, such determinations should extend beyond manpower needs, but how far and for whom? The data in table 4-6a and C-4-6a will be useful when policymakers have established target shares of society's and individual's costs. If it were decided, for example, that society and the individual should share equally in meeting the financial burdens of higher education, then student assistance could be adjusted to implement this decision.

The data in tables 4-6a and C-4-6a are presented in two forms because specification of the decisionmaking unit is itself open to debate. Method A considers the decisionmaking unit to be the student and family. This method is consistent with law, which is based upon the assumption that except for truly independent students, paying for higher education is a shared responsibility of students and parents or spouse. Method B takes the more narrow perspective that net prices should be confined

Table 4-6a

Net Price Paid by All NLS Students
According to Two Calculation Methods
1972-73 through 1975-76

Method A

		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)	Own Earnings or Savings	348.66	627.12	812.22	842.61
	Support of Family or Friends	720.67	714.73	998.83	1048.68
	Unsubsidized Loan Amount	113.35	94.90	134.27	186.48
	Total	1182.68 (80.8%)	1436.75 (80.4%)	1945.32 (81.5%)	2077.76 (82.0%)
Public Support	Scholarships/ Grants	241.39	281.54	355.02	391.26
	Subsidized Loan Amount	39.32	67.45	87.35	63.33
	Total	280.71 (19.2%)	348.99 (19.6%)	442.37 (18.5%)	454.59 (18.0%)

Method B

Student Net Price	402.01 (31.6%)	722.02 (40.4%)	946.49 (39.6%)	1029.08 (40.6%)
Public Support	1001.38 (68.4%)	1063.72 (59.6%)	1441.20 (60.4%)	1503.27 (59.4%)

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decision-making unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes that this unit is only the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies.

Table C-4-6a

Net Price Paid by CIRP Students
According to Two Calculation Methods
1973-74 through 1979-80

Method A

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)							
Own Savings/Earnings	$ 544.15	$ 554.91	$ 523.26	$ 557.13	$ 565.55	$ 621.60	$ 564.92
Support of Family/ Friends	808.78	868.31	898.79	930.81	973.50	1525.41	1426.08
Unsubsidized Loan Amounts	100.71	63.70	97.04	90.08	96.79	115.08	117.67
Total	1453.64 (76.6%)	1486.92 (75.5%)	1519.09 (74.0%)	1578.02 (72.1%)	1635.84 (70.8%)	2262.09 (73.5%)	2108.67 (70.3%)
Public Support							
Scholarships/Grants	297.00	366.49	424.22	467.92	511.42	573.21	602.49
Subsidized Loan Amount	103.71	82.51	70.28	113.06	127.09	190.15	236.41
Total	400.71 (21.1%)	449.00 (22.8%)	494.50 (24.1%)	580.96 (26.5%)	638.51 (27.6%)	763.36 (24.8%)	838.60 (28.0%)
Other	(2.3%)	(1.7%)	(2.0%)	(1.4%)	(1.6%)	(1.7%)	(1.7%)

Method B

Student Net Price	644.86 (34.0%)	618.61 (31.4%)	620.30 (30.2%)	647.21 (29.6%)	662.34 (28.7%)	736.68 (23.9%)	682.53 (22.8%)
Public Support	1209.49 (63.7%)	1317.31 (66.9%)	1393.29 (67.8%)	1511.77 (69.0%)	1612.01 (69.7%)	2288.77 (74.4%)	2264.68 (75.5%)
Other	(2.3%)	(1.7%)	(2.0%)	(1.4%)	(1.6%)	(1.7%)	(1.7%)

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decision-making unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes that this unit is only the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies.

to students, and that the important issue is the amount students must contribute from their own means. The former method appears to be most consistent with present public policy, but Method B is included in recognition that viewpoints vary.

Both methods show little change in net price share distributions over a period of time for the NLS students, taken as a whole. (See the section entitled "Analysis Plan" and appendix C for discussion of net price calculation--especially loan cost allocations to students and to governments.) When students and their families are considered (Method A), the private share is seen to range between 80.4 percent and 82.0 percent. When the student alone is considered (Method B), the private share ranges between 39.6 percent and 40.6 percent except for the freshman year. Regardless of the basis for calculation, net price shares between the individual (private) and society (public) are quite stable: cost increases are shared fairly equally between society and the individual. These observations reflect the study of one group for four years.

When first-time, full-time students (CIRP) are compared over a period of time, however, another pattern emerges (table C-4-6a). It soon becomes clear that the student's share of total expenses is decreasing under both Methods A and B. Not only is the CIRP student's net price share lower than that of the NLS student's, but it has dropped considerably in the last several years. Under Method B, the CIRP student's share of total expenses has declined from 34.0 percent in 1973-74 to 22.8 percent in 1979-80. Under Method A the decline is a lesser 6.3 percentage points. There are two reasons for these declines: CIRP students have not increased their own savings and earnings and government's share of loan subsidies has grown as interest rates have increased.

Summary and Conclusions

The average total dollar amounts per student obtained from the NLS student financing data for 1972-73 are surprisingly small, but thereafter seem to become more consistent with the estimates of other agencies. In 1972-73 the College Scholarship Service (CSS) estimated total college expenses ranged from $1,635 for a commuter student at a public community college to $3,180 for a resident student at a private four-year school. Even the lowest figure is less than the average of $1,463 for all students or $1,527 for full-time students as revealed by the NLS. In 1975-76 the comparable all-student and full-time NLS figures were $2,532 and $2,572 whereas the CIRP average was $2,054.13; the range of CSS estimates, which are provided by the institutions, are $2,058 to $4,391. Given the preponderance of enrollments in lower priced institutions but the counterbalancing preponderance of fourth-year NLS students in more expensive four-year colleges, the NLS data aprear to be somewhat low. (It must be remembered that the NLS students are one cohort only, whereas CSS data are for all students.) CIRP values appear low too, reflecting that institutional estimates are a good deal higher than student estimates. It would appear that the concern expressed about the high costs of higher education may be exaggerated.

The NLS data show that full-time students finance their education mostly through family and friends although self-help replaces a portion of family support after the freshman year. The CIRP data show increasing reliance by freshmen upon family and friends and reduced reliance upon self-help. Grant and loan aid is relatively small, averaging about 15 percent and 10 percent, respectively, for each of the four years of NLS; comparable CIRP values fluctuate around 18-20 percent and 7-11 percent, respectively. Total amounts financed jump between the sophomore and junior years of NLS, probably reflecting the decline in the portion of the NLS sample attending less

expensive community colleges. For CIRP freshmen the increase is $1,100 and is almost 60 percent over the seven years, or just slightly less than inflation.

Though the NLS part-time student sample is small, data for these students reveal quite a distinctive pattern. Here, after the freshman year, self-help is by far the major financing source. Family support declines from a begining 43.1 percent of total financing to 14.2 percent by the fourth year. Scholarships, grants, and loans decline over the four years, as well, so that by the fourth year the combined percentage from these two sources is only 8.7 percent.

There is support for those who have maintained that part-time students fail to receive an equitable share of student aid although, of course, the question of financial need is not addressed by these data. Finally, one might conclude that for all students sampled, the role of government in student financing did not increase importantly between 1972 and 1976; however, for the CIRP freshmen, the increasing role of family/friend support was almost matched by combined scholarship/grant and loan assistance.

Interpretation of the net price data can be done only from some policy perspective. Is the 80 percent of expenditures paid by NLS students and their families too high or too low? Is a 40 percent share paid by the NLS student (only 22.8 percent for CIRP freshmen in 1979-80) consistent or inconsistent with some policy guideline? From scattered literature and policy statements one gains the impression that the shares paid by NLS students and their families are higher than expected or desired although this conclusion is not universally accepted.

Disaggregated Findings

By Sex

After starting about even in the freshman year, NLS males finance a greater total dollar amount for higher education than do females (see table 4-7). For full-time students, male financing amounts to $2,046.62 compared to $1,715.49 for females in the sophomore year. By the senior year the gap is still almost $260. For part-time students, who number only in the few hundreds, the pattern persists and the gap expands to roughly $400 by the junior and senior years. Male part-time students finance over 40 percent more than do female part-time students. Probably a major explanation for these total dollar differences is the fact that men attend more expensive institutions, and they may register for more credits.

The CIRP data show much less disparity in total amounts financed by sex (table C-4-7). The male-female financing gap averages less than $100 for the seven years and is never more than $130. As in the NLS data, however, males do finance more than females.

When viewing sources of financial support, one observes that both NLS and CIRP males self-finance a substantially greater dollar amount than do females (tables 4-7 and C-4-7 and figures 4-3 and C-4-3). The gap is considerably greater for (NLS) part-time than full-time students. On the other hand, females enjoy considerably more support from family or friends than do males, whether full- or part-time. Full-time male students receive slightly larger grant/scholarship awards than do comparable females (both NLS and CIRP except for 1979-80), whereas for NLS part-time students the pattern varies by year. Considering loans, NLS full-time male students borrow less than NLS full-time female students, and again the pattern for part-time students is mixed by year, with females borrowing more in the first two years and males borrowing more thereafter. From CIRP, females borrowed more in the earlier years, but generally less in later years, perhaps signaling a trend.

Table 4-7

NLS Student Financing Sources, by Sex
Major Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76

		1972-73				1973-74				1974-75				1975-76			
Total N for Sample		M	F 22,652			M	F 22,652			M	F 22,652			M	F 22,652		
N for These Data	FT	5048	5138			3414	3341			3251	3004			3217	2865		
	PT	313	321			228	252			331	329			656	541		
		$		%		$		%		$		%		$			
Student Financial Data		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Own Savings or Earnings	FT	429.60	286.87	28.1	18.8	783.26	443.19	38.3	25.8	973.35	606.04	37.4	25.3	969.52	631.53	36.0	26.0
	PT	249.58	134.87	53.0	31.3	912.20	622.27	78.2	61.4	1166.95	623.26	78.3	58.8	1055.22	679.60	79.6	72.2
Support of Family or Friends	FT	698.26	810.38	45.6	53.2	766.45	814.96	37.5	47.5	1010.26	1156.26	38.8	48.3	1020.65	1121.35	37.9	46.1
	PT	161.50	227.11	34.4	52.7	159.08	220.12	13.6	21.7	169.30	323.73	11.4	30.5	125.96	214.34	9.5	22.8
Scholarships/ Grants	FT	259.45	248.97	16.9	16.3	331.27	280.01	16.2	16.3	395.71	373.28	15.2	15.6	437.87	411.49	16.3	16.9
	PT	39.24	40.02	8.3	9.3	55.54	124.96	4.8	12.3	80.02	62.22	5.4	5.9	97.71	32.39	7.4	3.4
Loans	FT	143.88	177.94	9.4	11.7	165.64	177.33	8.0	10.4	221.23	258.94	8.6	10.8	262.06	266.49	9.8	11.0
	PT	20.19	29.30	4.3	6.7	39.65	46.71	3.4	4.6	73.19	51.34	4.9	4.8	47.32	15.33	3.5	1.6
TOTAL	FT	1531.20	1524.16	100.0	100.0	2046.62	1715.49	100.0	100.0	2600.57	2394.52	100.0	100.0	2690.11	2430.85	100.0	100.0
	PT	470.51	431.29	100.0	100.0	1166.47	1014.05	100.0	100.0	1489.45	1060.55	100.0	100.0	1326.21	941.66	100.0	100.0

74

75

Table C-4-7

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
By Sex, Major Categories, 1973-74 through 1979-80

		1973-1974		1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979		1979-1980	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
N for these data[1]		18,310	17,095	17,987	17,365	16,608	16,493	19,367	19,359	17,427	18,514	16,637	17,667	17,333	17,850
Finance Category		$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Own Savings/Earnings	M	646.42	33.2	634.58	31.7	597.03	28.8	638.30	28.5	647.84	27.3	702.07	22.6	629.32	20.6
	F	432.39	23.4	647.33	24.2	440.82	21.7	470.82	22.0	482.43	21.5	545.46	17.8	503.36	17.1
Support of Family/ Friends	M	721.88	37.1	799.64	39.9	822.51	39.7	889.55	39.7	931.95	39.2	1448.24	46.7	1381.16	45.3
	F	903.74	49.0	943.78	48.8	984.02	48.4	974.68	45.6	1015.46	45.2	1598.44	52.3	1469.02	49.8
Scholarships/Grants	M	321.83	16.5	381.41	19.0	427.55	20.6	472.46	21.1	512.98	21.6	578.48	18.7	601.36	19.7
	F	269.86	14.6	350.08	18.1	420.50	20.7	463.09	21.7	509.84	22.7	568.22	18.6	603.58	20.5
Loans	M	195.41	10.0	142.50	7.1	166.35	8.0	204.24	9.1	237.59	10.0	302.78	9.8	367.09	12.0
	F	214.29	11.6	150.70	7.8	168.38	8.3	201.97	9.5	210.04	9.3	307.55	10.1	341.64	11.6
Other	M	61.37	3.2	44.83	2.2	59.66	2.9	36.48	1.6	45.18	1.9	68.54	2.2	69.38	2.3
	F	25.52	1.4	20.10	1.0	19.20	0.9	24.69	1.2	28.98	1.3	37.87	1.2	33.58	1.1
TOTAL	M	1946.90	100.0	2002.96	100.0	2073.11	100.0	2241.02	100.0	2375.54	100.0	3100.12	100.0	3048.32	100.0
	F	1845.80	100.0	1932.00	100.0	2032.92	100.0	2135.26	100.0	2246.75	100.0	3057.53	100.0	2951.18	100.0

[1]Represents a 20% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values.

Figure 4-3

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Sources, by Sex
Major Financing Categories, 1972-73 through 1975-76

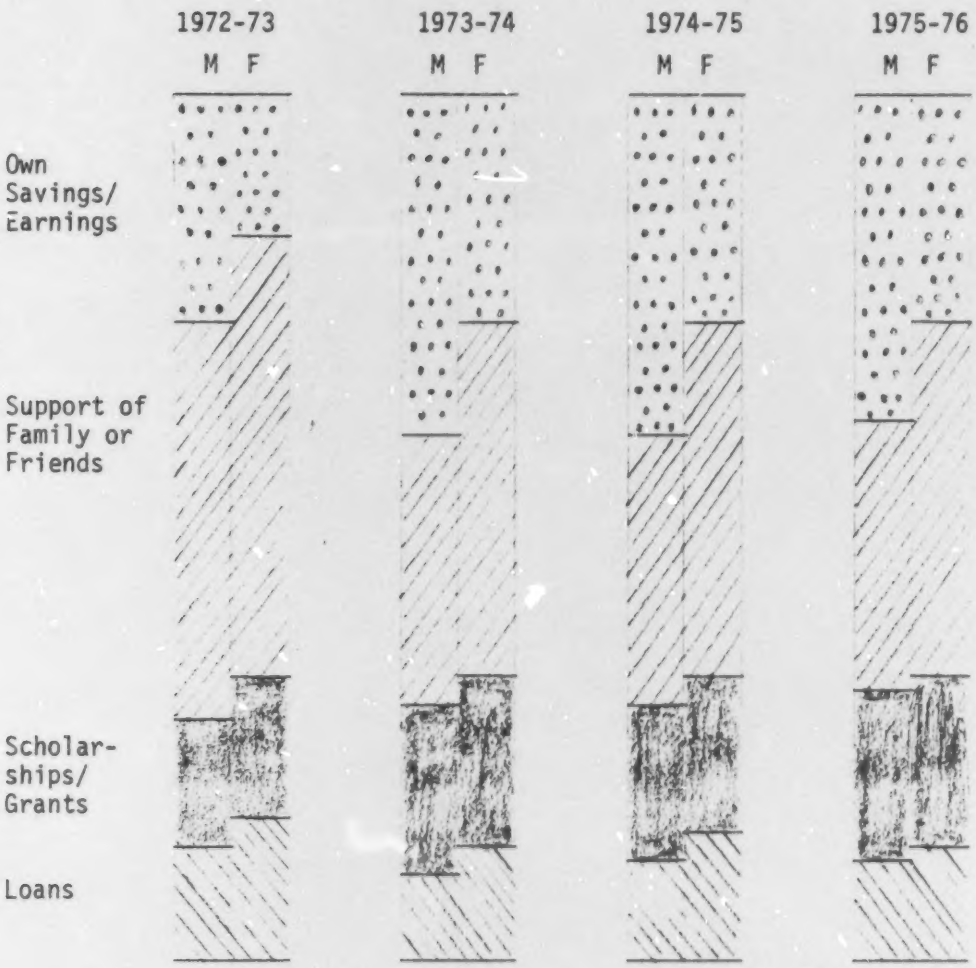
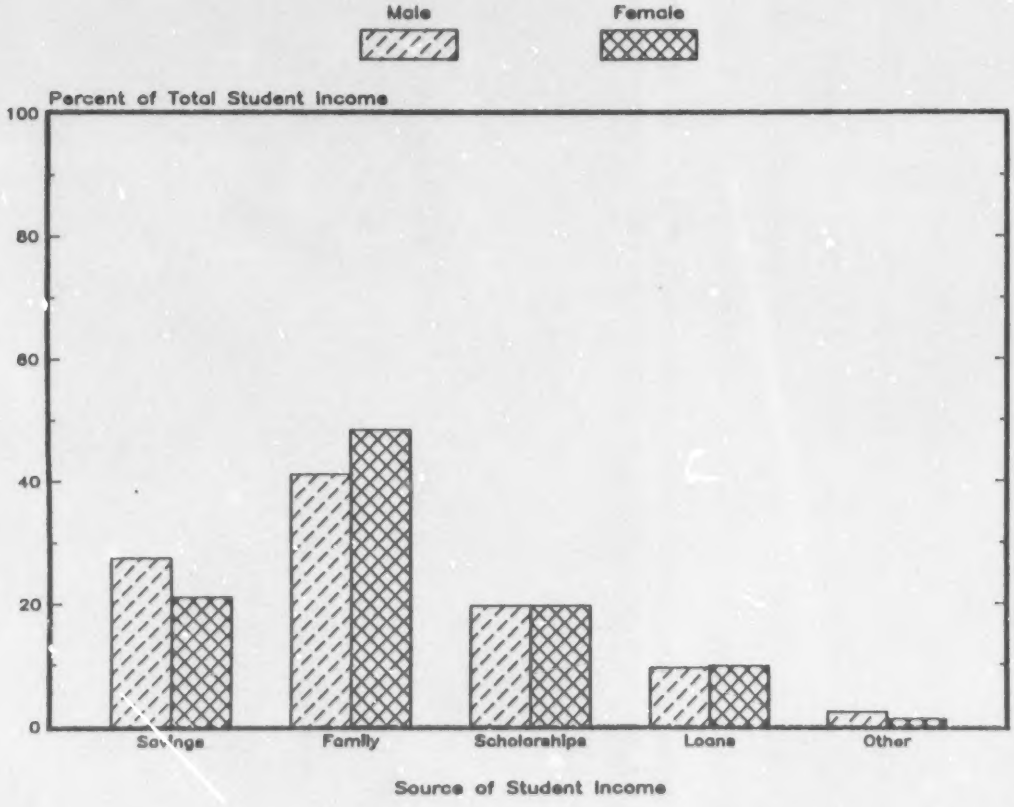


Figure C4-3

CIRP Major Student Financing Categories
1973–79 Averages by Sex



The shares of total financing borne by each financing category likewise vary by sex. The major share differences are noted in the first two categories in tables 4-7 and C-4-7: full-time NLS men finance about 10 percent more of their college expenses through savings and earnings than do women, and the reverse essentially is true when one views the family/friend support category. For CIRP freshmen, the gap has been reduced in both categories. The other notable difference is that NLS full-time women finance about 2 percent more of their education through loans; this difference has disappeared in the CIRP data over time.

Examination of NLS student aid subcategories (table 4-7a) reveals that, on the average, full-time women receive larger amounts from BEOGs, SEOGs, and state scholarships than do males, whereas full-time male students receive larger institutional grants. For part-time students the grant/scholarship data are mixed. Regarding loans, full-time male students assume larger FGSLs and full-time women students assume larger lower-interest-rate NDSLs. On balance from NLS, it would appear that females fare considerably better under student aid programs than do men, in that the form of aid received is the more desirable grant or low-interest loan.

The patterns are less clear when CIRP subcategories are considered (table C-4-7a). Although CIRP women receive larger BEOGs, the advantage does not hold for SEOGs and state scholarships and grants. Men do realize larger institutional Scholarship/Grant support and the loan patterns discerned from NLS do seem, however, to be consistent with CIRP. Considering both surveys, women probably have only a slight edge over men in regard to the form of grants and loans received.

It is, therefore, not surprising that NLS student net prices vary only slightly under Method A calculations (the student and family are considered to be the decisionmaking unit), but vary considerably under Method B calculations (the student is considered the decisionmaking unit). (See table 4-7b.) Under Method B, men are

Table 4-7a

NLS Student Financing Sources, by Sex
Selected Financing Categories, 1972-73 through 1975-76

		1972-73		1974-75		1975-76	
	N FT	5048	5138	3251	3004	3217	2865
	N PT	313	321	331	329	656	546
		M	F	M	F	M	F
BEOG	FT	30.44	37.93	36.54	43.23	45.93	62.24
	PT	4.44	6.61	13.42	8.42	13.45	6.91
SEOG	FT	6.57	9.45	18.13	26.66	16.78	28.68
	PT	1.35	.36	8.59	10.86	3.70	2.69
College Schol/ Grant	FT	71.84	62.24	113.63	86.21	117.18	88.68
	PT	2.27	12.81	8.25	4.66	11.77	.94
State Scholarship	FT	42.65	48.81	56.93	68.35	60.01	68.54
	PT	.00	6.57	1.08	6.36	2.34	1.16
FGSL	FT	70.22	72.62	85.28	73.90	91.91	80.39
	PT	12.27	24.34	20.83	16.47	20.11	3.73
State Loan	FT	12.72	19.42	24.00	26.94	29.45	28.37
	PT	4.58	.00	18.86	.00	3.46	.39
NDSL	FT	42.80	50.80	55.73	81.63	57.50	73.77
	PT	3.34	3.62	18.41	8.44	12.68	2.01
Other Grants	FT	107.96	90.53	179.73	157.85	210.44	172.00
	PT	31.18	13.67	50.83	34.06	71.68	22.14
Other Loans	FT	18.14	35.10	58.58	82.88	84.87	87.82
	PT	.00	1.34	15.16	27.09	11.38	9.51

Table C-4-7a

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
By Sex, Selected Categories, 1973-74 through 1979-80

	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
N[1]	18310	17095	17987	17365	16608	16493	19367	19359	17425	18514	16637	17667	17333	17850
Finance Category	Average Male	Average Female	Average Male	Average Female	Average Male	Average Female	Average Male	Average Female	Average Male	Average Female	Average Male	Average Female	Average Male	Average Female
BEOG	$ 0[2]	$ 0	$123.03	$111.67	$164.20	$171.99	$178.26	$185.77	$189.80	$210.16	$191.91	$204.75	$256.78	$282.78
SEOG	0	0	23.15	23.13	25.68	27.71	28.71	31.11	33.12	33.50	33.83	33.63	42.84	40.89
College Scholarships/Grants	0	0	76.59	82.49	75.59	80.83	73.35	67.71	94.25	83.27	126.67	111.13	91.21	87.91
State Scholarships/Grants	228.80	214.35	84.86	77.24	75.11	84.69	77.86	81.51	86.27	88.17	105.83	105.29	98.04	97.06
FGSL	148.93	157.86	63.78	62.74	81.39	60.97	83.49	76.07	117.99	84.28	155.63	146.50	216.07	183.48
NDSL	0	0	43.18	47.33	49.79	63.71	58.58	59.16	56.51	57.39	70.12	77.99	68.48	76.48
Other Grants	93.03	55.51	73.78	55.55	86.98	55.27	114.28	97.00	109.55	94.74	120.24	113.42	112.49	94.94
Other Loans	46.48	56.43	35.54	40.64	35.17	43.70	62.17	66.74	63.09	68.36	77.14	83.07	82.55	81.68

[1] Represents a 20% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values.

[2] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources.

Table 4-7b

Net Price Paid by Full-Time NLS Students, by Sex
According to Two Calculation Methods
(Percentages)
1972-73 through 1975-76

			1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Method A						
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)	Own Earnings or Savings	M	28.1	38.3	37.4	36.0
		F	18.8	25.8	25.3	26.0
	Support of Family or Friends	M	45.6	37.5	38.3	37.9
		F	53.2	47.5	48.3	46.1
	Unsubsidized Loan Amount	M	7.0	4.7	5.2	7.3
		F	8.7	6.1	6.5	8.2
	TOTAL	M	80.7	80.5	80.4	81.2
		F	80.7	79.4	80.1	80.3
Public Support	Scholarships/ Grants	M	16.9	16.2	15.2	15.3
		F	16.3	16.3	15.6	16.9
	Subsidized Loan Amount	M	2.4	3.3	3.4	2.5
		F	3.0	4.3	4.3	2.8
	TOTAL	M	19.3	19.5	18.6	18.8
		F	19.3	20.7	19.9	19.7
Method B						
Student Net Price		M	35.1	43.0	43.1	43.3
		F	27.5	31.8	31.8	34.2
Public Support		M	64.9	57.0	56.9	56.7
		F	72.5	68.2	68.2	65.8

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decision making unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes the unit to be the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies. For this disaggregation estimates were based upon loan relationships identified for all students.

seen to be responsible for from eight to nine percent more of their collegiate expenses than are women. Except for the freshman year, public support under Method B is about 57 percent of expenditures for men and about 66-68 percent for women; under Method A, public support is about 20 percent for both sexes.

Most of the net price data from CIRP (table C-4-7b) are consistent with those of NLS. The CIRP data do show, however, a slight narrowing of the male-female net price gap (Method B) and a substantially reduced net price over a period of time for both sexes so that under Method B public support is roughly 75 percent by 1979-80.

The final table for this disaggregation presents the student financing averages for only those students who report some (other than zero) financing by a particular category. For full-time male NLS students reporting some financing from their own savings or earnings, in 1972-73 the average reported was $690.27 (table 4-7c); for all male full-time students (table 4-7) the average was $429.60. Most noteworthy for the NLS disaggregation by sex, male scholarship/grant recipients receive some $200 more, on average, than do female recipients; and they borrow somewhat more as well. For the scholarships/grants, the explanation is found primarily in institutional scholarships/grants; for loans, no clear explanation exists. Comparable CIRP data (table C-4-7c) show that male recipients self-finance about $200 more than females and receive on average about $100 less from family/friends; BEOGs are about equal, as are SEOGs and state awards, whereas males receive about $100 more in average grants. Overall, males have about a $100 advantage in the Scholarship/Grants category. Males also borrow about $50 more on the average.

By Race

In all four years of the NLS, white students finance a larger total dollar expenditure for college than do other ethnic groups (table 4-8). This may reflect in

Table C-4-7b

Net Price Paid by CIRP Students,
By Sex According to Two Calculation Methods
1973-74 through 1979-80

Method A

	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)														
Own Savings/Earnings	33.2	23.4	31.7	24.2	28.8	21.7	28.5	22.0	27.3	21.5	22.6	17.8	20.6	17.1
Support of Family/Friends	37.1	49.0	39.9	48.8	39.7	48.4	39.7	45.6	39.2	45.2	46.7	52.3	45.3	49.8
Unsubsidized Loan Amounts	5.0	5.8	3.1	3.4	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8
Total	75.3	78.2	74.7	76.4	73.1	74.9	72.2	71.8	70.8	70.7	73.0	73.9	69.9	70.7
Public Support														
Scholarships/Grants	16.5	14.6	19.0	18.1	20.6	20.7	21.1	21.7	21.6	22.7	18.7	18.6	19.7	20.5
Subsidized Loan Amount	5.0	5.8	4.0	4.4	3.4	3.5	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.3	6.1	6.3	8.0	7.8
Total	21.5	20.4	23.0	22.5	24.0	24.2	26.2	27.0	27.3	28.0	24.8	24.9	27.7	28.3
Other	3.2	1.4	2.3	1.0	2.9	[illegible]	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.2	2.3	1.1

Met[illegible] B

Student Net Price	38.2	29.2	34.8	27.6	33[illegible]	26.5	32.5	26.2	31.6	25.5	26.3	21.6	24.6	20.9
Public Support	58.6	69.4	62.9	71.3	6[illegible]	72.6	65.9	72.6	66.5	73.2	71.5	77.2	73.0	78.1
Other	3.2	1.4	2.3	1.0	[illegible]	.9	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.2	2.3	1.1

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decision-making unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes that this unit is only the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies.

Table 4-7c

NLS Full-Time and Recipient* Financing Sources,
By Categories of Disaggregation, 1972-73, 1974-75, 1975-7[illegible]

	1972-73 Averages		1973-74 Averages		1974-75 Averages		1975-76 Averages	
	Avg. Amount $ Total	N	Avg. Amount $ Total	N	Avg. Amount $ Total	N	Avg. Amount $ Total	N
Own Savings or Earnings	M 690.27	3107	1127.12	2354	1387.03	2251	1422.14	21[illegible]
	F 540.82	2644	764.20	1919	1029.92	1715	1073.75	164[illegible]
Support of Family/Friends	M 1211.42	2862	1579.54	1646	1877.23	1710	1991.65	162[illegible]
	F 1243.29	3296	1587.68	1703	1919.44	1792	1969.23	161[illegible]
BEOG	M 638.46	265			724.26	172	749.30	20[illegible]
	F 682.29	321			668.41	214	733.44	27[illegible]
SEOG	M 663.95	56			651.91	105	550.10	11[illegible]
	F 642.60	80			643.69	149	615.79	15[illegible]
College Scholarships/Grants	M 783.48	478			988.71	383	1008.72	39[illegible]
	F 645.66	499			740.73	350	737.85	33[illegible]
State Scholarships	M 595.47	336			644.12	269	703.90	26[illegible]
	F 546.12	403			639.20	293	664.01	28[illegible]
Other Grants	M 843.80	669			1272.59	464	210.44	52[illegible]
	F 596.17	794			1026.75	443	172.00	44[illegible]
Total Scholarships/Grants	M 1792.31	1283	1210.80	957	1275.07	1051	1343.91	11[illegible]
	F 1590.57	1472	918.77	1030	1079.63	1043	1126.23	106[illegible]
FGSL	M 1112.43	324			1203.19	227	1289.83	22[illegible]
	F 1079.44	348			1167.40	190	1291.25	18[illegible]
State Loans	M 1001.47	66			1381.12	57	1325.91	[illegible]
	F 1006.92	82			1204.51	56	1321.36	5[illegible]
NDSL	M 683.75	343			762.94	254	772.04	24[illegible]
	F 630.81	456			759.89	339	6[illegible].48	32[illegible]
Other Loans	M 1016.03	96			1193.39	155	84.87	21[illegible]
	F 1130.98	154			1035.40	238	87.82	22[illegible]
Total Loans	M 980.98	779	1041.06	550	1159.61	624	1254.23	[illegible]
	F 946.90	989	970.28	644	1090.27	743	1119.68	70[illegible]

* Data tabled are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

Table C-4-7c

CIRP Aid Recipients* Financing Sources by Sex
Selected Financing Categories
1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Average		Average		Average		Average		Average		Average		Average	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Own Savings/Earnings	813.13[1] (14381)[2]	575.46 (12764)	857.33 (13088)	651.81 (12428)	836.33 (11752)	645.79 (11443)	870.92 (14225)	672.07 (13732)	913.43 (12390)	714.58 (12848)	1025.72 (11385)	816.47 (12035)	1055.31 (11489)	843.01 (12123)
Support of Family/ Friends	1073.94 (13272)	1133.94 (14086)	1065.81 (14088)	1147.65 (14862)	1097.21 (13191)	1211.48 (13963)	1161.51 (15713)	1219.45 (16354)	1250.78 (13752)	1305.14 (15374)	1889.27 (13193)	1993.01 (14901)	2072.57 (13457)	2099.32 (14721)
BEOG	0[3] NA	0 NA	584.32 (3554)	579.44 (3113)	795.92 (3342)	784.45 (3484)	786.09 (3985)	787.93 (4159)	778.50 (3861)	797.53 (4401)	839.26 (3578)	863.91 (4039)	849.16 (5423)	860.51 (5891)
SEOG	0 NA	0 NA	491.20 (831)	532.39 (791)	590.17 (894)	564.79 (1001)	536.54 (1111)	512.03 (1276)	533.49 (1235)	532.06 (1397)	586.16 (1128)	565.02 (1279)	582.50 (1617)	562.48 (1689)
College Grants	0 NA	0 NA	576.22 (3048)	464.84 (3619)	657.05 (2623)	505.64 (3219)	742.36 (2924)	663.04 (2894)	797.78 (3142)	686.52 (3367)	941.17 (3338)	824.53 (3544)	859.60 (3052)	774.93 (3306)
State Scholarships/ Grants	731.89 (6715)	604.41 (6614)	631.19 (2936)	541.83 (2838)	602.65 (2578)	576.88 (2871)	549.49 (3112)	526.94 (3195)	575.92 (2951)	578.26 (3290)	633.16 (3084)	612.70 (3318)	644.11 (3154)	597.46 (3391)
Other Private Grants	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	568.26 (1602)	480.53 (1884)	593.93 (1477)	488.61 (1872)	655.48 (1517)	600.34 (1860)	703.26 (1577)	575.40 (1908)
Scholarships/Grants	841.83 (7644)	665.96 (7354)	907.79 (7856)	800.51 (7718)	1034.66 (7218)	955.12 (7591)	1087.02 (8709)	1000.60 (9048)	1128.84 (8303)	1055.23 (9239)	1281.68 (8012)	1186.83 (8870)	1355.88 (8697)	1255.16 (9450)
FGSL	972.53 (3403)	901.68 (3423)	894.34 (1607)	954.83 (1380)	1028.33 (1486)	982.53 (1269)	1010.74 (1817)	1050.56 (1583)	1154.53 (1839)	1108.38 (1634)	1333.90 (2134)	1372.93 (2166)	1493.20 (3248)	1490.31 (2987)
NDSL	0 NA	0 NA	701.87 (1459)	685.46 (1520)	751.91 (1565)	748.93 (1839)	779.61 (1775)	714.93 (1969)	799.59 (1634)	777.28 (1875)	868.97 (1689)	893.55 (1897)	915.04 (1862)	900.01 (2103)
Other Loans	842.62 (1052)	835.71 (1178)	766.32 (914)	821.63 (973)	882.20 (779)	901.49 (874)	947.21 (792)	956.03 (979)	948.58 (722)	975.31 (882)	1092.10 (605)	1095.41 (718)	1245.18 (653)	1205.67 (806)
Total Loans	1032.87 (4074)	981.88 (4168)	904.86 (3560)	897.19 (3561)	985.81 (3507)	936.21 (3665)	1007.29 (4572)	949.93 (4805)	1114.95 (4267)	1041.75 (4634)	1283.90 (4423)	1270.89 (4902)	1452.33 (5694)	1380.96 (5934)

* Data tabled are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

[1] Data are weighted values.

[2] Ns are unweighted Ns for the 20% subsample of the CIRP sample.

[3] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources. NA = not applicable.

part their attendance at more expensive colleges. In the freshman year Hispanics finance by far the lowest amount, followed by American Indians, blacks, and Asian Americans. Except for the sophomore year, Hispanics remain as the group financing the lowest amount. By the senior year blacks are second lowest.

Again, CIRP findings are more mixed (table C-4-8). Although on balance whites finance larger amounts than other groups, the difference is especially apparent in the case of the NLS data. It is interesting to note, however, that their pattern does not always hold true: in several years, some group--most typically American Indians or Asians--finance more. Probably the clearest pattern is in the low amount consistently financed by Hispanics.

By category of support, whites and Asian Americans in both the NLS and CIRP surveys rely relatively heavily (absolute amounts) on their own savings and earnings (tables 4-8 and C-4-8 and figures 4-4 and C4-4). From the NLS, whites are far in the forefront in the dollar amount of family support received, followed by Asian Americans, with blacks generally bringing up the rear; CIRP shows Asian Americans to rival whites in the dollar amount of family support received with little to separate the other minority groups. Minority groups receive a disproportionate amount of scholarships and grants. According to the NLS, American Indians and then blacks lead in this category; Hispanics place a close third especially in the freshman year. Blacks are the largest borrowers; Indians borrow very little until the senior year. Whites and Hispanics also are major borrowers. CIRP data suggest that American Indians and blacks appear to benefit most from Scholarship/Grant programs, although Hispanics have been gaining in recent years.

When the financing sources are viewed for the share that each contributes to total student financing (tables 4-8 and C-4-8 and figures 4-4 and C4-4), the relative reliance of most minority groups on student aid and the reliance of whites and Asian

Table 4-8

NLS Full-Time Student Financing, by Race,
Major Financing Categories, 1972-73 through 1975-76

	1972-73			1973-74			1974-75			1975-76		
Finance Category	N	$	%	N	$	%	N	$	%	N	$	%
Own Savings or Earnings												
Amer. Indian	64[a]	274.63	22.5	34	288.45	22.7	25	472.86	20.5	33	389.92	18.1
Black	1169	233.49	18.4	640	324.02	20.2	666	421.15	21.0	705	406.47	21.6
Asian American	185	350.79	27.3	147	548.74	35.2	137	882.30	41.0	126	901.42	38.1
White	8203	374.62	23.8	5608	651.24	33.7	5139	842.91	32.7	4931	863.80	32.3
Hispanic	359	227.21	23.0	209	463.01	32.2	167	582.35	32.7	166	673.18	37.4
Other	178	337.48	22.0	115	503.20	27.7	119	796.12	32.9	114	672.32	28.4
Support of Family/Friends												
Amer. Indian		206.06	16.9		249.52	19.6		603.05	26.2		573.42	26.6
Black		373.54	29.4		291.73	18.2		441.54	22.1		337.43	18.0
Asian American		589.99	45.9		625.01	40.0		805.74	37.3		973.33	41.2
White		813.34	51.7		849.06	44.0		1164.06	45.2		1168.56	43.8
Hispanic		220.08	22.3		329.25	22.9		427.64	24.0		363.44	20.2
Other		647.77	42.1		697.89	38.4		822.84	34.0		801.55	33.9
Scholarships/Grants												
Amer. Indian		695.36	57.0		687.55	54.0		1197.28	52.0		969.00	45.0
Black		420.20	33.1		641.26	40.0		748.46	37.4		786.26	41.8
Asian American		225.32	17.5		279.47	17.9		265.82	12.3		295.57	12.5
White		230.41	14.7		271.28	14.0		344.13	13.4		379.54	14.2
Hispanic		356.85	36.2		451.49	31.4		486.55	27.3		544.00	30.2
Other		389.84	25.4		476.00	26.2		576.04	23.8		668.24	28.2
Loans												
Amer. Indian		43.44	3.6		46.72	3.7		30.09	1.3		221.34	10.3
Black		242.11	19.1		347.04	21.6		391.04	19.5		349.06	18.6
Asian American		119.11	9.3		107.88	6.9		203.64	9.4		192.59	8.2
White		154.09	9.8		159.46	8.3		226.30	8.7		259.34	9.7
Hispanic		181.63	18.5		196.31	13.5		282.85	16.0		217.05	12.2
Other		161.22	10.5		142.53	7.7		227.59	9.3		225.53	9.5
Total												
Amer. Indian		1219.49	100.0		1272.24	100.0		2303.27	100.0		2153.68	100.0
Black		1269.33	100.0		1604.04	100.0		2002.18	100.0		1879.22	100.0
Asian American		1285.21	100.0		1561.11	100.0		2157.51	100.0		2362.92	100.0
White		1572.45	100.0		1931.03	100.0		2577.40	100.0		2671.24	100.0
Hispanic		985.76	100.0		1440.06	100.0		1779.39	100.0		1798.67	100.0
Other		1536.31	100.0		1819.63	100.0		2422.59	100.0		2367.64	100.0

[a] N's are the same for all financing categories by year.

Table C-4-8

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
By Race, Major Categories, 1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category / Ethnicity	1973-74			1974-75			1975-76			1976-77			1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	N[1]	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%
Own Savings/Earnings																					
Amer. Indian	88	316.19	19.6	53	513.82	25.6	46	408.84	18.8	90	364.51	19.4	38	203.18	11.7	59	416.46	14.8	55	564.41	22.8
Black	2321	364.21	21.3	2338	398.26	20.5	2524	335.75	17.5	3155	362.40	17.0	3406	394.39	17.6	2968	432.71	15.8	3031	357.93	14.7
Asian	306	587.84	31.3	307	573.92	25.7	472	456.70	20.9	562	462.22	25.3	512	466.04	17.7	418	675.11	17.0	469	478.69	16.5
White	31385	559.38	29.1	31728	569.17	28.8	29103	544.34	26.2	33934	577.61	26.1	30909	591.62	25.4	29725	642.49	20.6	30459	595.69	19.2
Hispanic	344	392.53	28.5	385	406.56	24.0	339	317.12	20.4	357	475.97	24.9	475	307.27	17.4	396	432.54	19.6	437	421.15	19.7
Other	265	548.68	30.8	541	508.09	26.0	617	501.23	25.8	628	549.60	26.5	599	443.43	20.7	738	504.01	16.7	732	384.32	17.0
Support of Family/ Friends																					
Amer. Indian		291.67	18.1		273.36	13.6		391.97	18.0		402.61	21.5		487.87	28.0		491.67	17.5		369.02	14.9
Black		405.98	23.8		453.96	23.4		444.56	23.1		475.06	22.3		477.29	21.3		726.70	26.5		632.28	26.0
Asian		672.16	35.7		967.19	43.3		959.47	43.9		697.58	38.2		1038.34	39.5		1931.52	48.6		1275.83	44.0
White		850.89	44.3		908.90	46.0		951.71	45.9		985.51	44.6		1037.33	44.5		1607.05	51.6		1542.60	49.8
Hispanic		305.82	22.2		302.88	17.9		333.20	21.4		389.25	20.4		418.73	23.8		535.48	24.3		493.52	23.1
Other		625.14	35.0		803.70	41.1		716.45	36.9		866.22	41.7		787.50	36.8		1434.06	47.4		1042.77	46.2
Scholarships/Grants																					
Amer. Indian		668.34	41.4		1029.50	51.4		1112.96	51.1		873.11	46.5		787.59	45.2		1736.31	61.7		928.13	37.4
Black		566.07	33.2		806.28	41.6		921.24	47.9		1024.18	48.1		1065.22	47.5		1221.14	44.5		1151.60	47.4
Asian		357.16	19.0		492.05	22.0		578.50	26.5		502.23	27.5		865.24	32.9		940.09	23.7		742.76	25.6
White		273.16	14.2		325.57	16.5		371.90	17.9		412.11	18.7		442.01	19.0		504.22	16.2		538.32	17.4
Hispanic		451.00	32.8		758.71	44.8		738.94	47.4		853.02	44.6		863.76	49.1		1015.45	46.0		974.33	45.7
Other		328.00	18.4		421.48	21.5		481.05	24.3		469.96	22.6		694.19	32.4		737.54	24.4		547.91	24.3
Loans																					
Amer. Indian		227.73	14.1		96.91	4.8		212.96	9.8		176.53	9.4		220.08	12.6		104.42	3.7		528.68	21.3
Black		322.86	18.9		227.70	11.7		190.31	9.9		241.84	11.4		263.76	11.8		325.27	11.9		255.61	10.5
Asian		207.11	11.0		152.95	6.8		130.61	6.0		132.77	7.3		205.83	7.8		356.59	9.0		316.71	10.9
White		195.92	10.2		139.50	7.1		166.09	8.0		202.58	9.2		222.67	9.6		306.26	9.8		370.85	12.0
Hispanic		158.24	11.5		187.18	11.1		111.07	7.1		161.88	8.5		151.93	8.6		182.37	8.3		194.38	9.1
Other		216.21	12.1		182.82	9.3		190.17	9.8		160.85	7.8		166.18	7.8		279.55	9.2		236.84	10.5
Other																					
Amer. Indian		109.69	6.8		90.68	4.5		53.20	2.4		59.39	3.2		44.43	2.5		64.24	2.3		98.54	3.6
Black		47.52	2.8		54.16	2.8		31.67	1.6		23.78	1.1		40.65	1.8		35.79	1.3		33.04	1.4
Asian		56.44	3.0		46.73	2.1		58.11	2.7		32.64	1.8		51.14	1.9		70.26	1.8		84.94	2.9
White		43.21	2.2		31.16	1.6		40.56	2.0		31.23	1.4		36.76	1.6		53.79	1.7		52.67	1.7
Hispanic		67.76	4.9		36.78	2.2		56.99	3.7		31.43	1.6		19.28	1.1		40.82	1.8		49.73	2.3
Other		66.20	3.7		40.52	2.1		52.02	2.7		28.73	1.4		48.20	2.3		70.56	2.3		42.92	1.9
TOTAL																					
Amer. Indian		1613.62	100.0		2004.27	100.0		2179.94	100.0		1876.14	100.0		1743.14	100.0		2813.09	100.0		2478.78	100.0
Black		1706.63	100.0		1940.36	100.0		1923.53	100.0		2127.25	100.0		2241.31	100.0		2741.60	100.0		2430.45	100.0
Asian		1880.71	100.0		2232.84	100.0		2183.38	100.0		1827.43	100.0		2626.59	100.0		3973.57	100.0		2898.92	100.0
White		1922.56	100.0		1974.30	100.0		2074.61	100.0		2209.03	100.0		2330.39	100.0		3113.80	100.0		3100.12	100.0
Hispanic		1375.35	100.0		1692.11	100.0		1557.32	100.0		1911.54	100.0		1760.97	100.0		2206.66	100.0		2133.12	100.0
Other		1784.24	100.0		1956.62	100.0		1940.94	100.0		2075.36	100.0		2139.49	100.0		3025.71	100.0		2254.75	100.0

[1] Represents a 20% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values.

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Figure 4-4

NLS Full-Time Student Financing, by Race
Major Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76

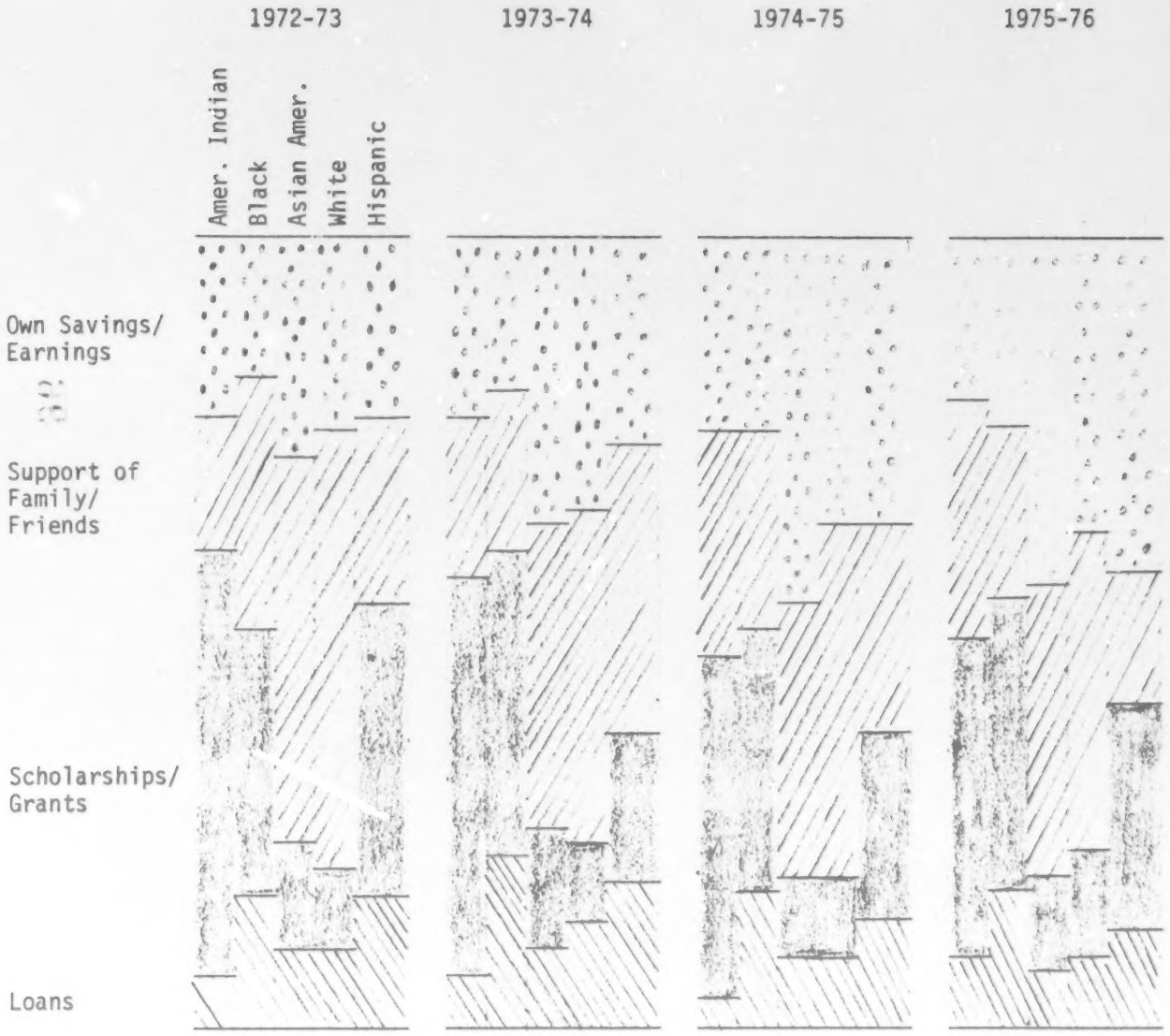
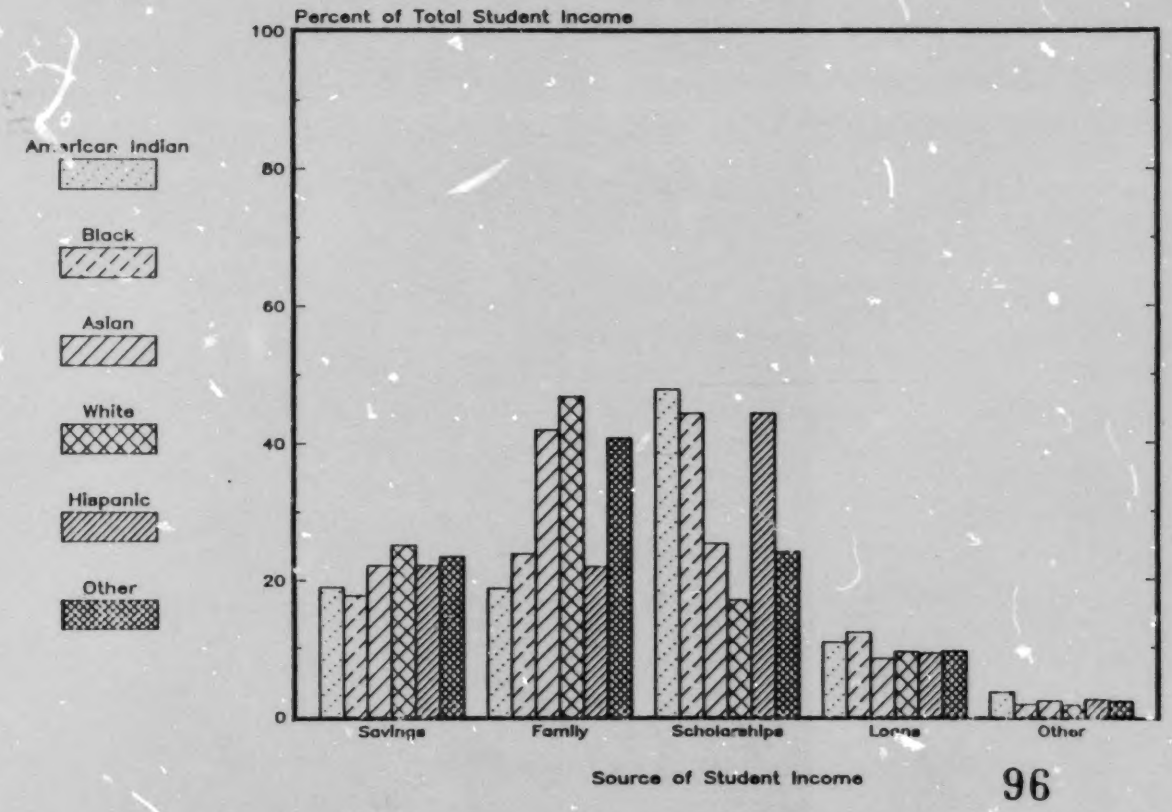


Figure C4-4

CIRP Major Student Financing Categories
1973–79 Averages by Ethnicity



Americans on self-support and family aid become clear. For example, for blacks (NLS) the share contributed by student aid ranges from 52.2 percent to 61.6 percent over the four years; for Hispanics the comparable figures are 42.4 percent and 54.7 percent. However, for whites (NLS), the range for student aid is only 22.1 percent to 24.5 percent and for Asian Americans it is 20.7 percent to 26.8 percent. Conversely (NLS), whites and Asian Americans employ self-help and family assistance for roughly 75 percent of their financing compared to roughly 40 percent to 50 percent for blacks and 45 percent to 55 percent for Hispanics. CIRP data show the same general pattern.

Table 4-8a provides greater (NLS) grant and loan detail. Blacks and Hispanics receive the largest average BEOG grants; the average white and Asian American receives very little of this aid. SEOGs are more evenly spread among Indians, blacks, and Hispanics. In the first year American Indians receive very large institutional scholarships but by the junior year, blacks are first in this category. Blacks lead in amounts borrowed under the FGSL program until the senior year when Indians become heavy borrowers. Asian Americans assume the smallest FGSLs. Under the NDSL program, blacks both begin and finish their college years as the heaviest borrowers; whites and Asian Americans borrow less.

Table C-4-8a contains the comparable CIRP data. Here American Indians are seen to join blacks and Hispanics as the major BEOG beneficiaries; and in comparison with NLS, CIRP reports that whites and Asian Americans receive slightly more BEOG grants. SEOGs also are largely the domain of minority groups although again Asian Americans seem to compare more closely to whites. FGSLs do not show a significant correlation by race, and the need-based NDSLs surprisingly do not seem to correlate strongly with race either.

Table 4-8a

NLS Full-Time Student Financing, by Race
Selected Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76
in Dollars

	1972-73							1974-75						1975-76					
N	64	1169	185	8203	359	178		25	666	137	5139	367	119	33	705	126	4931	166	114
	Amer. Indian	Black	Asian Amer.	White	Hispanic	Other		Amer. Indian	Black	Asian Amer.	White	Hispanic	Other	Amer. Indian	Black	Asian Amer.	White	Hispanic	Other
BEOG	18.22	118.54	43.13	23.11	123.50	67.68		114.78	168.68	7.01	25.54	131.62	65.39	169.62	217.34	40.37	33.18	171.62	61.93
SEOG	18.72	26.08	2.60	5.33	31.61	24.35		137.28	112.75	24.48	12.83	61.94	1.53	129.23	103.38	34.23	12.79	46.74	8.36
College Scholarships	230.28	141.87	54.27	57.93	70.69	121.58		108.98	215.39	86.40	89.43	74.33	199.25	.00	186.46	81.70	94.58	80.61	240.80
State Scholarships	49.55	55.67	45.09	44.64	43.26	61.55		8.12	73.54	82.93	59.94	90.04	83.57	133.90	70.33	92.50	61.64	80.19	76.82
FGSL	15.17	95.48	56.70	69.48	79.68	77.51		.00	127.81	49.43	76.60	52.45	120.15	162.32	114.51	19.42	84.70	58.15	108.35
State Loans	.00	23.09	20.18	15.71	9.18	16.56		.00	20.16	17.00	25.96	49.93	6.42	.00	16.36	24.13	31.41	18.93	2.23
NDSL	28.27	95.93	30.45	41.83	71.32	37.12		30.09	198.00	41.32	55.43	122.00	73.51	45.23	149.33	62.32	55.61	85.78	89.69
Other Grants	378.60	78.04	80.23	99.40	87.30	114.68		845.05	210.31	82.04	163.31	135.50	235.23	578.02	228.03	63.93	186.69	182.05	291.54
Other Loans	.00	27.61	11.78	27.07	21.45	30.03		.00	82.63	97.86	69.74	58.59	28.51	15.04	77.66	88.64	89.67	56.47	25.98

Table C-4-3a

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
By Race, Selected Categories,
1973-74 through 1979-80

	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
Finance Category	N[1]	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average
BEOG														
Amer. Indian	88	0[2]	53	328.38	46	430.30	90	432.73	38	229.68	59	655.49	55	453.57
Black	2821	0	2338	403.73	2524	543.83	3155	587.05	3406	608.73	2968	649.22	3031	653.10
Asian	306	0	307	174.95	472	225.41	562	189.99	512	311.30	418	256.24	469	294.72
White	31385	0	31728	92.39	29103	129.76	33934	141.98	30909	150.17	29725	153.28	30459	225.85
Hispanic	344	0	385	334.61	339	416.15	357	401.14	475	461.58	396	483.33	437	515.17
Other	265	0	541	148.69	617	186.62	628	218.61	599	353.65	738	321.64	732	255.80
SEOG														
Amer. Indian		0		108.82		244.81		27.99		50.32		59.10		111.61
Black		0		90.78		92.52		104.82		107.67		120.96		130.13
Asian		0		17.64		50.49		39.53		82.67		63.79		63.90
White		0		17.57		19.44		22.38		24.09		25.09		31.40
Hispanic		0		47.94		68.55		73.21		74.62		82.08		71.11
Other		0		37.26		35.41		43.95		59.92		56.87		61.72
College Scholarships/Grants														
Amer. Indian		0		221.96		211.20		182.70		114.90		143.25		83.47
Black		0		95.06		78.93		110.63		109.46		165.01		106.72
Asian		0		131.78		114.88		83.00		144.69		318.55		155.84
White		0		75.99		77.51		65.76		85.88		112.32		85.67
Hispanic		0		109.43		68.81		124.97		88.63		133.19		129.20
Other		0		87.45		78.69		65.77		101.21		145.97		75.56
State Scholarships/Grants														
Amer. Indian		616.91		55.86		171.67		64.85		125.42		285.91		152.54
Black		452.39		116.95		111.88		111.92		112.81		155.20		147.26
Asian		314.12		104.01		147.40		83.42		185.67		178.69		115.23
White		200.97		76.38		75.42		76.25		81.83		99.28		91.40
Hispanic		348.95		214.88		86.02		124.34		167.61		148.59		149.55
Other		46.36		78.84		97.30		76.69		96.06		128.36		87.36
FGSL														
Amer. Indian		190.64		36.57		25.72		50.28		26.13		54.55		265.76
Black		251.72		80.59		68.68		73.06		94.39		132.37		118.70
Asian		163.13		58.79		36.86		47.97		85.30		199.94		160.65
White		145.73		61.39		73.09		81.79		103.10		153.44		212.01
Hispanic		132.47		85.18		33.78		48.61		62.23		87.90		81.65
Other		157.97		89.42		72.64		71.73		89.16		143.52		141.70
NDSL														
Amer. Indian		0		22.83		34.10		80.11		75.16		34.06		95.53
Black		0		102.78		87.52		97.62		84.30		104.89		77.17
Asian		0		57.97		70.72		41.04		62.55		103.11		75.64
White		0		40.20		53.48		56.12		54.65		71.93		72.69
Hispanic		0		92.54		49.90		55.68		52.54		57.44		77.60
Other		0		59.91		63.72		39.92		35.46		66.12		50.63
Other Grants														
Amer. Indian		51.43		314.49		54.98		164.77		267.27		592.46		126.94
Black		113.68		99.75		94.07		109.76		126.56		130.74		114.33
Asian		43.04		64.06		40.41		106.74		140.91		122.92		113.39
White		72.18		62.23		69.77		105.14		100.05		114.25		103.03
Hispanic		102.05		51.85		99.41		129.36		71.23		168.27		88.31
Other		81.64		69.25		83.04		64.94		83.34		88.71		87.03
Other Loans														
Amer. Indian		37.09		37.50		153.14		46.14		118.79		15.80		167.74
Black		71.14		44.33		34.11		71.16		95.06		84.01		54.75
Asian		43.96		36.18		23.03		43.75		47.98		53.53		60.24
White		50.20		37.92		39.52		64.63		64.92		80.69		96.75
Hispanic		25.77		19.46		27.38		57.58		37.16		37.03		38.14
Other		58.24		33.49		53.81		49.20		41.57		69.91		82.75

[1] Represents a 20% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values.

[2] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources.

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Consistent with the above observation, there are great differences in net prices paid by students of the various racial and ethnic groups (see tables 4-8b and C-4-8b). Under Method A the net price paid by Asian American and white students and families is a far larger share of total price than is the case for other groups. Whereas (NLS) Asian Americans and whites paid from 80 percent to 85 percent of total expenses over the four years studied, American Indians paid only 42 percent to 52 percent, blacks 51 percent to 62 percent, and Hispanics 59 percent to 67 percent. The gap for CIRP students is somewhat less. Under Method B, which considers family support as a public subsidy, the results look quite different at least for the NLS (table 4-8b). Now the net price paid by the (NLS) student alone tends to be highest for Hispanics, followed by Asian Americans and whites. The lowest net prices are paid by American Indians and then blacks. However, for the CIRP students (C-4-8b), whites and Asian Americans usually pay higher net prices. Clearly, equity by racial or ethnic group does not exist when the share of college expenses paid, or net price, is considered. This finding may appear to be confounded by the fact that whites attend more expensive institutions. Sections below, however, show that students in public and two-year institutions pay higher net price shares; minority students disproportionately attend these schools. All other factors equal, this should lead to higher net price shares for minorities, but this is not the case.

Viewing the racial data for only those who report some financing by particular category (tables 4-8c and C-4-8c), one observes from the NLS less variation in self-support than in support of family/friends. For example, in 1975-76 the range in the former category is about $400 (blacks show the lowest self-support--$907.94--and whites show the most--$1305.70); and for the latter category the range is over $1700 ($1232.94 for blacks and $2954.85 for American Indians). Total grant and loan categories vary too, with average grants among recipients being $1071.75 for Asian Americans in the final year of the survey and $1881.21 for American Indians. Average

Table 4-8b

Net Price Paid by NLS Full-Time Students,
by Race/Ethnic According to Two Calculation Methods
(Percentages)
1972-73 through 1975-76

Method A

		1972-73					1973-74					1974-75					1975-76				
		A.I.	Bl	A.A.	Wh	Hisp	A.I.	Bl	A.A.	Wh	Hisp	A.I.	Bl	A.A.	Wh	Hisp	A.I.	Bl	A.A.	Wh	Hisp
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)	Own Earnings or Savings	22.5	18.4	27.3	23.8	23.0	22.7	20.2	35.2	33.7	32.2	20.5	21.0	41.0	32.7	32.7	18.1	21.6	38.1	32.3	37.4
	Support of Family or Friends	16.9	29.4	45.9	51.[illegible]	22.3	19.6	18.2	40.0	44.0	22.9	26.2	22.1	37.3	45.2	24.0	26.6	18.0	41.2	43.8	20.2
	Unsubsidized Loan Amt.	2.7	14.2	6.9	7.[illegible]	13.7	2.2	12.6	4.0	4.9	7.9	.8	11.8	5.7	5.3	9.7	7.7	13.9	6.1	7.2	9.1
	TOTAL	42.1	62.0	80.1	82.8	59.0	44.5	51.0	79.2	82.6	63.0	47.5	54.9	84.0	83.2	66.4	52.4	53.5	85.4	83.3	66.7
Public Support	Scholarship/ Grants	57.0	33.1	17.5	14.7	36.2	54.0	40.0	17.9	14.0	31.4	52.0	37.4	12.3	13.4	27.3	45.0	41.8	12.5	14.2	30.2
	Subsidized Loan Amt.	.9	4.9	2.4	2.5	4.8	1.5	9.0	2.9	3.4	5.6	.5	7.7	3.7	3.4	6.3	2.6	4.7	1.9	2.5	3.1
	TOTAL	57.9	38.0	19.9	17.2	41.0	55.5	49.0	20.8	17.4	37.0	52.5	45.1	16.0	16.8	33.6	57.6	46.5	14.4	16.7	33.3

Method B

Student Net Price		25.2	32.6	34.2	31.1	36.7	24.9	32.8	35.2	38.6	40.1	21.3	31.8	46.7	38.0	42.4	15.8	35.5	44.4	39.5	46.5
Public Support		74.8	67.4	65.8	68.9	63.3	75.1	67.2	64.8	61.4	59.9	78.7	67.2	53.3	62.0	57.6	84.2	64.5	55.6	60.5	53.5

A.I. - American Indian
Bl - Black
A.A. - Asian American
Wh - White
Hisp - Hispanic

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decision-making unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes the unit to be the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies. For this disaggregation estimates were based upon loan relationships identified for all students.

Table C-4-80

Net Price Paid by CPP Students, By Race
According to Two Calculation Methods
1973-74 through 1979-80

Method A

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)							
Own Savings/Earnings							
Amer. Indian	19.6	20.5	18.8	19.4	17.7	14.8	22.8
Black	21.3	20.5	17.5	17.0	17.6	15.8	14.7
Asian	31.3	25.7	20.9	25.3	17.7	17.0	16.5
White	29.1	28.6	26.2	26.1	25.4	20.6	19.2
Hispanic	28.5	24.0	20.4	24.9	17.4	19.6	19.7
Support of Family/Friends							
Amer. Indian	18.1	13.6	18.0	21.5	28.0	17.5	14.9
Black	23.8	23.4	23.1	22.3	21.3	26.5	26.0
Asian	35.7	43.3	43.9	38.2	39.5	48.6	44.0
White	44.3	46.0	45.9	44.6	44.5	51.6	49.8
Hispanic	22.2	17.9	21.4	20.4	23.8	24.3	23.1
Unsubsidized Loan Amounts							
Amer. Indian	6.9	2.1	5.7	4.1	5.4	1.4	7.0
Black	9.3	5.1	5.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.5
Asian	5.4	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	1.6
White	5.0	3.1	4.6	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.0
Hispanic	5.6	4.9	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.0
Total							
Amer. Indian	44.6	41.3	42.5	45.0	45.1	33.7	44.7
Black	54.4	49.0	46.3	44.3	44.0	46.8	44.2
Asian	72.4	72.0	68.2	66.7	60.6	69.0	64.1
White	78.4	77.9	76.7	74.7	74.0	75.9	73.0
Hispanic	56.3	46.8	45.9	49.0	44.9	47.1	45.8
Public Support							
Scholarships/Grants							
Amer. Indian	41.4	51.4	51.1	46.5	45.2	61.7	37.4
Black	33.2	41.6	47.9	48.1	47.5	44.5	47.4
Asian	19.0	22.0	26.5	27.5	32.9	23.7	25.6
White	14.2	16.5	17.9	18.7	19.0	16.2	17.4
Hispanic	32.8	44.8	47.9	44.6	49.1	46.0	45.7
Subsidized Loan Amount							
Amer. Indian	7.2	2.7	4.1	5.7	7.2	2.3	14.3
Black	9.6	6.6	4.2	6.4	6.7	7.4	7.0
Asian	5.6	3.8	2.6	4.1	4.4	5.6	7.3
White	5.2	4.0	3.4	5.2	5.5	6.1	8.0
Hispanic	5.9	6.2	3.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	6.1
Total							
Amer. Idnian	48.6	54.1	55.2	51.8	52.4	64.0	51.7
Black	42.8	48.2	52.1	54.5	54.2	51.9	54.4
Asian	24.6	25.8	29.1	31.6	37.3	29.3	32.9
White	19.4	20.5	21.3	23.9	24.5	22.3	25.4
Hispanic	38.7	51.0	50.4	49.4	54.0	51.1	51.8
Other							
Amer. Indian	6.8	4.5	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.3	3.6
Black	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.4
Asian	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.9
White	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
Hispanic	4.9	2.2	3.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.3

Method B

Student Net Price							
Amer. Indian	26.5	27.7	24.5	23.5	17.1	16.2	29.8
Black	30.6	25.6	23.2	22.0	22.7	20.3	18.2
Asian	36.7	28.7	24.3	28.5	21.1	20.4	20.1
White	34.1	31.9	30.8	30.1	29.5	24.3	23.2
Hispanic	34.1	28.9	24.5	28.6	21.1	22.8	22.7
Public Support							
Amer. Idnian	66.7	67.7	73.2	73.3	80.4	81.5	66.6
Black	66.6	71.6	75.2	76.8	75.5	78.4	80.4
Asian	60.3	69.1	73.0	69.8	76.8	77.9	76.9
White	63.7	66.5	67.2	68.5	69.0	73.9	75.2
Hispanic	60.9	68.9	71.8	69.8	77.8	75.4	74.9
Other							
Amer. Indian	6.8	4.5	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.3	3.6
Black	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.4
Asian	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.9
White	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
Hispanic	4.9	2.2	3.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.3

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decision-making unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes that this unit is only the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies.

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Table 4-dc

NLS Full-Time Aid Recipients* Financing Sources,
By Race Categories of Disaggregation
1972-73, 1974-75, 1975-76

	1972-73							1973-74							1974-75							1975-76						
	N	AI	BI	AA	Wh	Hisp	Other	N	AI	BI	AA	Wh	Hisp	Other	N	AI	BI	AA	Wh	Hisp	Other	N	AI	BI	AA	Wh	Hisp	Other
Own Savings/Earnings	5737	594.03 (27)	575.19 (524)	531.25 (122)	632.95 (4789)	465.71 (176)	634.47 (97)	4273	749.71 (15)	614.03 (338)	798.22 (99)	997.73 (3953)	791.77 (127)	949.05 (617)	3965	1018.53 (12)	854.65 (314)	1397.76 (98)	1270.29 (3370)	1005.08 (93)	1239.10 (78)	3835	1194.26 (13)	907.94 (316)				
Support of Family/Friends	8142	567.58 (26)	777.32 (526)	999.58 (105)	1280.53 (5207)	513.43 (152)	1141.19 (96)	3348	723.39 (12)	876.58 (228)	1573.17 (57)	1635.35 (2932)	820.57 (78)	1743.86 (41)	3500	1949.82 (7)	1229.75 (230)	1655.70 (64)	1950.46 (3072)	1191.55 (59)	1727.62 (60)	3236	1454.85 (6)	1232.94 (704)				
GI Bill	595	707.86 (2)	755.85 (182)	1137.14 (8)	601.33 (319)	782.50 (7)	817.57 (16)								386	898.99 (4)	782.72 (149)	680.55 (2)	634.80 (199)	839.33 (23)	715.55 (9)	479	706.13 (8)	944.23 (103)				
Skills	135	429.37 (2)	676.39 (44)	350.35 (2)	620.88 (71)	844.50 (12)	792.61 (4)								254	1037.19 (4)	896.73 (111)	845.23 (4)	806.02 (135)	604.37 (19)	500.00 (1)	267	964.24 (5)	645.46 (113)				
College Scholarships/Grants	975	2550.95 (5)	1105.73 (128)	1172.57 (68)	646.43 (767)	661.39 (38)	851.77 (23)								733	918.59 (2)	1108.84 (122)	789.58 (13)	823.17 (565)	902.39 (13)	1266.38 (18)	733	(0)	1101.84 (117)				
State Scholarships	736	730.82 (4)	795.34 (70)	651.06 (13)	543.56 (612)	736.56 (18)	831.16 (14)								562	600.00 (1)	772.39 (56)	715.56 (18)	671.61 (456)	873.00 (19)	656.86 (12)	546	2090.51 (2)	854.72 (56)				
Other Grants	1460	1392.25 (15)	731.22 (139)	554.35 (26)	704.79 (1196)	512.80 (61)	829.28 (25)								906	1726.32 (9)	1059.96 (124)	752.1. (14)	1355.60 (720)	1010.08 (23)	1835.46 (16)	970	570.02 (11)	228.03 (147)				
Total Scholarships Grants	3241	2877.19 (22)	1741.09 (399)	1302.85 (46)	1647.06 (2776)	1439.15 (128)	2636.45 (59)	1987	1151.58 (19)	1353.05 (293)	1071.05 (37)	1014.38 (1907)	1045.51 (88)	1266.30 (43)	2093	1799.80 (10)	1375.08 (366)	976.45 (35)	1136.07 (1568)	1731.90 (65)	1379.04 (45)	2168	1981.21 (16)	1331.52 (416)				
Work	671	405.71 (3)	921.40 (119)	1187.82 (7)	1125.14 (503)	1017.62 (28)	1192.42 (11)								425	(0)	1058.52 (84)	1375.45 (6)	1216.85 (313)	1135.90 (10)	994.83 (12)	731	1114.51 (5)	1153.67 (75)				
State Loan	140	(0)	950.75 (23)	1113.58 (2)	1032.04 (115)	672.36 (5)	813.60 (3)								313	(0)	1085.07 (9)	1500.00 (1)	1313.60 (95)	1147.93 (6)	884.38 (2)	120	(0)	879.99 (33)				
NDSL	797	802.03 (3)	561.67 (189)	924.89 (9)	655.82 (547)	607.58 (43)	847.71 (12)								593	800.00 (1)	746.28 (173)	585.91 (9)	760.42 (579)	807.69 (23)	1958.79 (8)	573	870.49 (3)	711.83 (1555)				
Other Loans	250	(0)	925.57 (38)	1600.00 (1)	1109.18 (200)	979.36 (6)	1027.85 (5)								393	(0)	837.42 (44)	2051.18 (4)	1337.19 (308)	933.90 (11)	569.64 (6)	466	15.04 (1)	37.66 (67)				
Total Loans	1765	515.01 (6)	875.86 (536)	1122.19 (19)	991.57 (1280)	940.98 (78)	897.99 (28)	1194	295.85 (6)	896.76 (243)	832.21 (16)	1049.18 (860)	719.08 (61)	890.03 (18)	1367	800.00 (1)	924.15 (289)	1413.47 (18)	1167.08 (986)	1013.65 (47)	954.29 (57)	1369	1197.71 (7)	967.64 (703)				

Note: Numbers in parentheses are N's.

* Data tabled are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

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Table C-4-Bc

CIRP Aid Recipients*Financing Sources
by Ethnicity Selected Financing Categories (1973-74 through 1979-80)

Finance Category by Ethnicity Selected Financing Categories	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N
Own Savings/Earnings														
American Indian	611.24[1]	(48)[2]	877.17	(76)	673.49	(28)	618.28	(50)	475.16	(16)	753.99	(32)	1658.76	(32)
Black	587.39	(1680)	849.61	(1442)	602.70	(1448)	663.50	(1864)	699.85	(1966)	758.87	(1721)	736.38	(1772)
Average Asian	714.94	(234)	789.67	(209)	668.31	(321)	655.64	(400)	716.10	(354)	1023.39	(282)	908.43	(293)
White	710.47	(24607)	768.11	(23239)	760.29	(20806)	787.05	(24971)	832.63	(22238)	931.10	(20710)	966.37	(20781)
Hispanic	569.19	(233)	659.67	(239)	585.21	(197)	710.69	(248)	527.54	(289)	706.06	(241)	809.03	(287)
Support of Family/ Friends														
American Indian	647.59	(42)	848.58	(27)	923.98	(27)	771.89	(51)	891.58	(24)	1028.95	(29)	866.43	(33)
Black	736.13	(1647)	752.42	(1487)	730.02	(1616)	797.70	(2073)	797.02	(2207)	1102.30	(2028)	1188.18	(1956)
Average Asian	994.66	(245)	1150.83	(260)	1153.44	(398)	872.35	(470)	1383.07	(418)	2321.46	(354)	2096.55	(377)
White	1133.91	(24903)	1130.34	(26548)	1189.95	(24464)	1226.13	(23772)	1322.52	(25756)	2010.28	(24874)	2171.97	(24990)
Hispanic	545.32	(199)	596.81	(216)	562.52	(200)	673.34	(216)	736.09	(279)	854.63	(249)	1000.43	(272)
BEOG														
American Indian	-0-[3]	(NA)	708.45	(20)	1091.31	(21)	673.39	(53)	877.40	(11)	1085.63	(35)	905.47	(34)
Black	-0-	(NA)	700.12	(1325)	903.63	(1560)	912.42	(1957)	918.61	(2197)	1044.06	(1917)	1042.22	(2175)
Average Asian	-0-	(NA)	675.32	(67)	867.51	(121)	740.48	(144)	932.77	(147)	925.23	(105)	986.19	(169)
White	-0-	(NA)	546.44	(4959)	752.03	(4802)	748.91	(5638)	736.32	(5447)	794.69	(5219)	805.21	(8389)
Hispanic	-0-	(NA)	667.76	(185)	816.74	(181)	871.39	(185)	857.22	(264)	930.45	(224)	937.43	(272)
SEOG														
American Indian	-0-	(NA)	604.71	(8)	901.08	(8)	462.80	(6)	573.67	(5)	541.54	(8)	807.57	(11)
Black	-0-	(NA)	596.21	(369)	618.79	(445)	580.56	(599)	572.53	(707)	663.37	(830)	685.34	(762)
Average Asian	-0-	(NA)	571.33	(12)	557.85	(58)	557.31	(57)	784.72	(70)	593.88	(42)	709.47	(72)
White	-0-	(NA)	489.35	(1153)	555.26	(1280)	496.77	(1610)	507.55	(1694)	544.07	(1599)	532.29	(2279)
Hispanic	-0-	(NA)	394.28	(45)	676.72	(58)	621.89	(56)	578.62	(85)	562.06	(71)	615.17	(90)
College Grants														
American Indian	-0-	(NA)	602.60	(10)	618.98	(18)	645.10	(25)	851.29	(8)	845.00	(16)	1144.10	(13)
Black	-0-	(NA)	656.19	(408)	649.14	(414)	829.15	(562)	806.45	(593)	1002.45	(649)	835.11	(562)
Average Asian	-0-	(NA)	640.27	(75)	675.14	(107)	391.85	(124)	952.91	(119)	1316.62	(138)	1236.19	(112)
White	-0-	(NA)	502.63	(5956)	563.85	(5126)	684.08	(4918)	729.03	(5568)	855.65	(5804)	796.27	(5796)
Hispanic	-0-	(NA)	463.46	(95)	479.91	(80)	773.08	(92)	761.36	(114)	770.70	(95)	1107.15	(119)
State Schol/Grants														
American Indian	961.96	(58)	416.48	(11)	872.05	(11)	629.09	(12)	672.16	(5)	849.95	(15)	773.63	(13)
Black	902.76	(1569)	812.49	(411)	683.52	(511)	661.79	(601)	648.59	(671)	804.09	(691)	789.62	(676)
Average Asian	1012.39	(135)	631.88	(71)	711.78	(131)	727.10	(104)	899.40	(131)	937.00	(85)	786.88	(102)
White	831.51	(11190)	560.13	(5078)	572.15	(4583)	517.41	(5398)	557.69	(5171)	594.34	(5345)	588.95	(5496)
Hispanic	757.05	(207)	901.34	(128)	736.11	(89)	770.09	(91)	753.41	(155)	867.90	(107)	879.21	(110)
Other Private Grants														
American Indian	-0-	(NA)	-0-	(NA)	-0-	(NA)	643.42	(17)	697.52	(3)	1645.62	(15)	1146.92	(10)
Black	-0-	(NA)	-0-	(NA)	-0-	(NA)	568.75	(239)	558.21	(273)	643.85	(241)	675.03	(246)
Average Asian	-0-	(NA)	-0-	(NA)	-0-	(NA)	493.59	(64)	686.19	(66)	764.93	(52)	855.42	(50)
White	-0-	(NA)	-0-	(NA)	-0-	(NA)	517.37	(3086)	528.00	(2919)	606.72	(2940)	620.16	(2961)
Hispanic	-0-	(NA)	-0-	(NA)	-0-	(NA)	575.82	(36)	554.39	(35)	628.54	(51)	581.32	(37)
Scholarships/Grants														
American Indian	981.28	(62)	238.94	(39)	1484.30	(33)	1084.22	(73)	1273.59	(23)	2044.91	(49)	1526.27	(41)
Black	961.02	(1774)	1099.86	(1707)	1221.65	(1950)	1331.25	(2430)	1366.31	(2663)	1625.82	(2291)	1627.66	(2471)
Average Asian	1021.91	(147)	958.82	(162)	1234.40	(252)	1117.85	(297)	1478.04	(304)	1744.08	(235)	1704.18	(267)
White	724.85	(12596)	813.78	(13145)	948.11	(12029)	989.50	(14400)	1026.09	(13864)	1158.20	(13604)	1233.47	(14609)
Hispanic	827.25	(226)	1046.59	(280)	1108.46	(239)	1323.03	(259)	1260.16	(363)	1375.39	(305)	1547.72	(330)
FGSL														
American Indian	738.55	(24)	411.03	(8)	1149.36	(3)	634.84	(7)	1458.85	(2)	1539.70	(5)	2077.06	(9)
Black	926.90	(969)	770.02	(776)	852.12	(224)	923.60	(321)	1052.34	(319)	1094.89	(397)	1226.80	(405)
Average Asian	952.30	(68)	1025.95	(26)	975.91	(29)	979.00	(50)	1090.35	(46)	1386.14	(77)	1504.48	(86)
White	938.83	(5559)	953.45	(2567)	1025.98	(2420)	1037.50	(2936)	1146.67	(2993)	1380.60	(3678)	1510.47	(5549)
Hispanic	772.38	(100)	612.88	(47)	730.64	(25)	1104.77	(29)	991.00	(43)	951.29	(60)	1350.07	(56)
NDSL														
American Indian	-0-	(NA)	750.00	(3)	460.67	(3)	506.09	(14)	968.89	(2)	912.77	(5)	1474.80	(6)
Black	-0-	(NA)	644.95	(455)	635.75	(479)	682.58	(578)	719.37	(560)	744.35	(503)	780.83	(473)
Average Asian	-0-	(NA)	630.86	(32)	688.56	(70)	628.74	(54)	793.44	(57)	844.99	(61)	847.17	(72)
White	-0-	(NA)	701.13	(2378)	772.58	(2717)	759.37	(2994)	800.59	(2763)	904.16	(2879)	920.32	(3246)
Hispanic	-0-	(NA)	704.34	(62)	571.13	(63)	825.74	(60)	728.85	(72)	696.55	(61)	833.85	(74)
Other Loan														
American Indian	469.27	(7)	917.42	(3)	1089.33	(5)	278.69	(4)	1494.08	(4)	0	NA	1554.44	(3)
Black	800.15	(297)	709.38	(156)	751.19	(147)	840.31	(136)	903.49	(181)	1077.75	(147)	1078.66	(123)
Average Asian	1127.63	(26)	662.38	(16)	689.17	(19)	388.36	(15)	1248.97	(15)	995.30	(13)	1815.55	(15)
White	852.78	(1856)	812.17	(1656)	907.06	(1426)	972.41	(1478)	970.63	(1366)	1096.72	(1118)	1233.29	(1292)
Hispanic	377.90	(20)	393.35	(20)	557.99	(19)	848.55	(12)	464.88	(16)	690.21	(12)	672.69	(8)
Loans														
American Indian	724.58	(28)	842.60	(13)	898.65	(11)	492.56	(28)	1343.67	(8)	986.28	(12)	3204.83	(15)
Black	1003.65	(1131)	802.64	(789)	790.31	(765)	899.53	(1068)	1048.93	(1048)	1128.12	(979)	1191.45	(955)
Average Asian	1045.63	(80)	811.94	(68)	774.54	(115)	810.10	(141)	1094.02	(121)	1197.60	(152)	1451.38	(166)
White	1010.87	(6760)	916.34	(6012)	985.26	(6043)	990.63	(7889)	1083.55	(7449)	1297.86	(7844)	1476.82	(10115)
Hispanic	761.19	(111)	754.35	(115)	687.03	(96)	1135.55	(108)	978.69	(132)	931.13	(124)	1129.89	(141)

* Data tabled are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

[1] Data are weighted values.

[2] Ns are unweighted Ns for the 20% subsample of the CIRP sample.

[3] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for those sources. NA = not applicable.

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loans are $803.19 for Hispanics and $1240.40 for whites. CIRP findings are interesting in several ways. (Note the small N's in some categories, especially for American Indians.) First, the proportion of minority groups receiving scholarship/grants is very high; for example, of 3,031 black CIRP students in 1979-80, 2,471 or 81.5 percent received this aid. Yet, those receiving loans are relatively few: only 31.5 percent of blacks, 32.3 percent of Hispanics, and 27.3 percent of American Indians borrowed in 1979-80. Viewing the average amounts from each source over time, most scholarship/grant awards tend to be lowest for whites, whereas loan amounts for whites tend to be high.

By Socio-Economic Status

The gap in amounts financed by the NLS students, in the case of the disaggregations by socioeconomic status (SES), is the largest noted to this point (table 4-9). 12 This is as would be expected because of the known correspondence between higher SES and attendance at more expensive, more heavily private, colleges and universities. In the freshman year, high SES students finance almost 60 percent more than low SES students; medium SES students finance about 17 percent more. By the senior year these gaps are $767 and $319, respectively, or, roughly 37 percent and 15 percent. Clearly the student budgets of the high SES group deviate most from other SES groups; low and medium SES groups vary markedly less.

Although NLS researchers constructed a sensitive and complex measure of SES, no such composite index is available for CIRP. In the place of such an index was substituted the commonly used proxy variable, mother's educational level. The results, although not truly equivalent to NLS, nevertheless are generally comparable. Clearly, the relationship between SES and total amounts financed follows the NLS pattern (table C-4-9). Each year the rank order of total amounts financed is perfectly (and positively) correlated with mother's educational level. The

Table 4-9

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Sources, by SES,
Major Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76

		1972-73			1973-74			1974-75			1975-76	
	SES	N	$	%	N	$	%	N	$	%	N	$	%
Own Savings or Earnings	Low	1852[a]	314.01	26.8	1007	534.80	34.8	904	699.29	33.4	904	663.64	31.7
	Med	4665	361.99	24.6	2989	656.02	37.9	2668	838.67	35.8	2535	851.38	35.3
	High	3654	368.66	19.8	2755	603.55	28.1	2657	798.86	28.8	2609	825.39	28.9
Support of Family/Friends	Low		250.78	21.4		254.65	16.5		387.54	18.5		307.35	14.7
	Med		564.95	38.4		565.90	32.7		783.46	33.5		779.38	32.3
	High		1193.18	63.9		1179.34	54.9		1541.61	55.6		1544.83	54.0
Scholarships/ Grants	Low		389.08	33.2		517.65	33.5		722.72	34.5		796.03	38.1
	Med		258.00	17.9		306.21	17.7		422.94	18.1		472.91	19.6
	High		197.35	10.6		244.67	11.4		258.05	9.3		279.22	9.8
Loans	Low		217.91	18.6		236.60	15.2		286.38	13.6		324.23	15.5
	Med		186.13	12.7		202.55	11.7		294.29	12.6		306.34	12.8
	High		107.06	5.7		119.70	5.6		173.59	6.3		209.02	7.3
TOTAL	Low		1171.78	100.0		1543.70	100.0		2095.93	100.0		2091.24	100.0
	Med		1371.08	100.0		1730.68	100.0		2339.36	100.0		2410.00	100.0
	High		1866.24	100.0		2147.27	100.0		2772.10	100.0		2858.46	100.0

[a] N's are the same for all financing categories by year.

Table C-4-9

CIRP First-Time, Full-time Student Financing Sources
Major Categories by Mother's Educational Level, 1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category / Mother's Education	1973-74			1974-75			1975-76			1976-77			1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	N[1]	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%
Own Savings/Earnings																					
Less than H.S.	4566	498.51	30.8	4257	516.25	30.1	3870	450.81	24.8	4248	502.15	25.1	4137	484.94	24.3	3529	556.14	21.9	3044	469.26	20.2
H.S. Grad	13069	569.75	31.3	13028	570.60	30.9	11924	556.75	28.6	14069	577.52	27.7	13027	589.03	27.0	11900	634.45	22.3	12416	568.69	29.6
Some College	8411	548.02	27.2	8415	566.85	26.9	7456	534.01	24.7	8856	554.56	24.8	8036	593.49	24.0	7759	632.61	19.4	7807	606.73	18.7
College Grad+	9086	520.06	23.9	9287	545.56	23.7	9274	503.88	21.0	10944	537.79	22.4	10150	557.83	20.7	10446	633.78	17.4	10560	594.96	16.0
Support of Family/Friends																					
Less than H.S.		454.69	28.1		474.47	27.6		482.55	26.6		522.57	26.1		500.33	25.1		763.08	30.1		642.85	30.0
H.S. Grad		690.95	38.0		728.76	39.4		750.03	38.5		788.96	37.9		811.71	37.3		1272.67	41.7		1085.59	42.7
Some College		942.83	46.8		1018.42	48.4		1025.15	47.5		1054.11	46.5		1132.82	45.9		1696.24	52.1		1626.86	50.0
College Grad+		1202.71	55.2		1325.35	57.2		1431.21	58.8		1301.16	55.5		1517.78	56.3		2256.43	61.9		2179.38	59.7
Scholarships/Grants																					
Less than H.S.		387.65	24.0		533.97	31.1		660.58	36.4		730.43	36.5		765.48	38.4		891.76	35.2		833.00	36.1
H.S. Grad		292.43	16.1		362.32	19.6		418.16	21.5		458.12	22.0		496.80	22.8		554.50	19.5		615.43	21.8
Some College		284.75	14.1		337.44	16.0		392.75	18.2		424.81	18.7		475.53	19.3		536.22	16.5		594.02	19.0
College Grad+		250.28	11.5		274.67	12.0		287.24	12.0		351.71	14.1		379.59	14.1		455.48	12.5		463.21	12.7
Loans																					
Less than H.S.		238.73	14.8		161.55	9.4		185.80	10.2		212.02	10.6		213.42	10.7		287.74	11.3		299.65	12.0
H.S. Grad		222.33	12.2		159.96	8.7		186.64	9.6		231.2[illegible]	11.1		248.49	11.4		345.74	12.1		330.80	11.5
Some College		190.91	9.5		141.34	6.7		163.05	7.5		193.07	8.5		224.87	9.1		322.62	9.9		373.63	11.5
College Grad+		154.56	7.1		112.02	4.9		122.79	5.1		157.94	6.4		187.54	7.0		235.28	6.4		352.93	9.7
Other																					
Less than H.S.		38.49	2.4		31.10	1.8		36.49	2.0		31.45	1.6		27.68	1.4		35.59	1.4		33.30	1.4
H.S. Grad		42.71	2.3		25.70	1.4		36.13	1.9		25.78	1.2		31.61	1.5		42.49	1.5		42.37	1.5
Some College		46.55	2.3		40.91	1.9		44.87	2.1		32.67	1.4		41.48	1.7		69.53	2.1		59.95	1.8
College Grad+		49.39	2.3		41.65	1.8		50.16	2.1		38.05	1.5		51.51	1.9		67.25	1.8		72.83	2.9
Total																					
Less than H.S.		1618.07	100.0		1717.34	100.0		1816.23	100.0		1998.62	100.0		1991.86	100.0		2536.31	100.0		2379.67	100.0
H.S. Grad		1818.17	100.0		1847.33	100.0		1947.71	100.0		2081.66	100.0		2177.65	100.0		2849.86	100.0		2804.45	100.0
Some College		2013.07	100.0		2104.95	100.0		2159.84	100.0		2266.22	100.0		2468.19	100.0		3257.21	100.0		3260.80	100.0
College Grad+		2177.00	100.0		2298.25	100.0		2395.37	100.0		2486.66	100.0		2694.25	100.0		3643.22	100.0		3653.30	100.0

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interesting finding is that the range of amounts financed greatly increases over time. A range that was some $500 and roughly 1:1.3 in 1973-74 was some $1300 and well over 1:1.5 in 1979-80.

In dollar terms, NLS sources of financial support follow expectations (table 4-9 and figure 4-5). Low SES freshman students draw upon their own savings or earnings and support of family and friends the least, whereas high SES students draw upon these sources the most. Conversely, student aid is disproportionately the domain of low SES students. However, in later years, the pattern becomes a bit more mixed. By the sophomore year and thereafter, medium SES students draw upon savings and earnings the most; in the junior year they borrow even more than low-income students.

Figures 4-5 and C4-5 show succinctly the great disparities by SES in shares of total student financing by family and friends versus shares from student aid. High SES youth overwhelmingly draw their support from the former, receiving small amounts from grants and borrowing little. Low SES students receive relatively little help from family and friends but large shares from student aid. Medium SES youth fall between the low and high SES groups on these dimensions. CIRP data are quite consistent with NLS but show one variation (table C-4-9): reversal from the NLS is noted for own savings/earnings: mothers at lower educational levels correlate with greater self-support for CIRP students.

A consideration of the various student aid categories (tables 4-9a and C-4-9a), predictably reveal that low SES students draw most heavily upon the need-based programs. The federal BEOGs and SEOGs go predominantly to low SES students as do the low interest NDSLs. The gap among SES categories is narrowed considerably and sometimes reversed to favor higher SES students in the case of institutional awards. State scholarships, though still targeted on low SES persons, also serve medium SES students quite well. The relatively high interest GSLs are a favored instrument of

Figure 4-5

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Categories, by SES
Major Financing Categories, 1972-73 through 1975-76

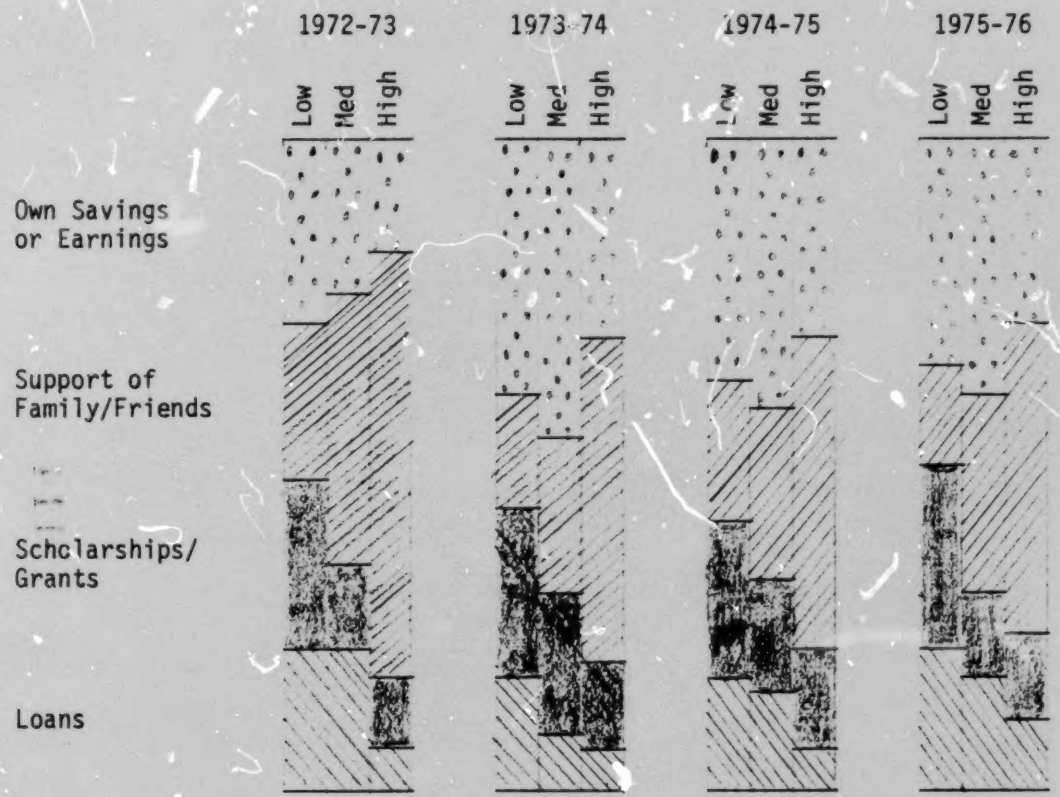

Figure C4-5

CIRP Major Student Financing Categories
1973–79 Averages by Mother's Education Level

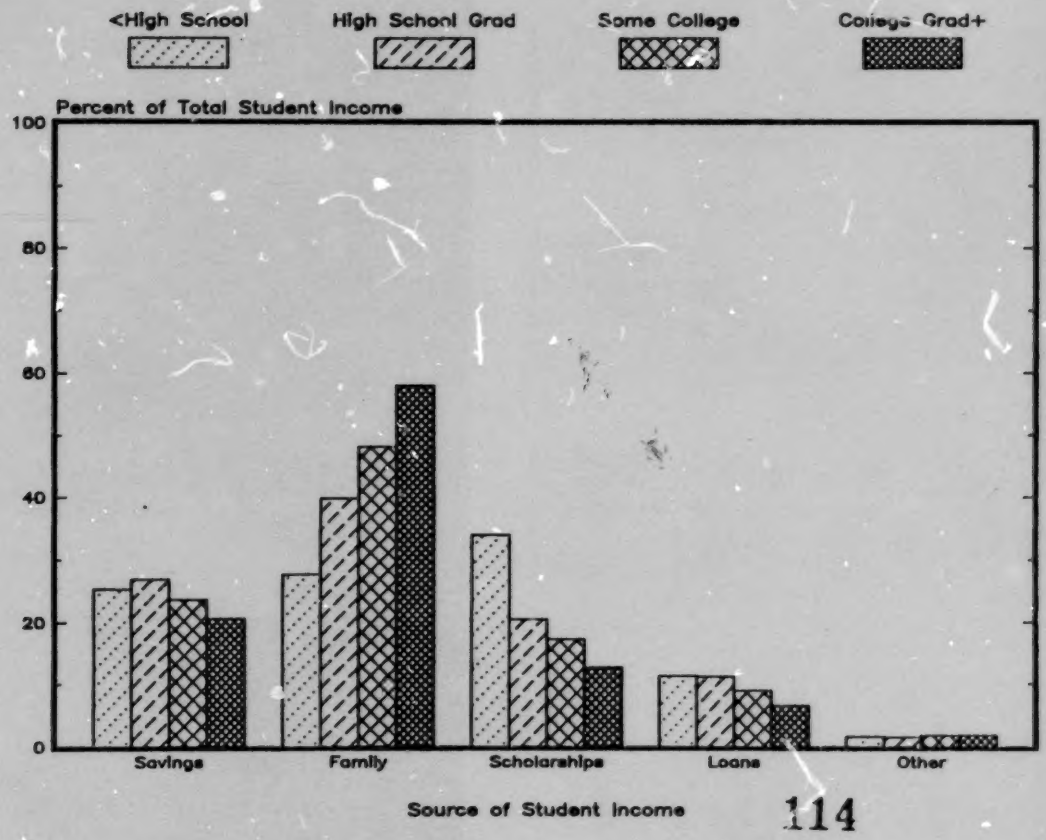

Table 4-9a

NLS Student Financing Sources, by SES
Selected Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76

	1972-73			1974-75			1975-76		
	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High
N	1852	4665	3654	1007	2989	2755			
BEOG	87.27	37.11	9.78	124.40	43.96	12.35	177.99	56.21	15.77
SEOG	21.03	8.43	2.39	74.70	24.92	4.95	72.63	23.51	7.00
College Scholarships/Grants	79.92	68.60	60.05	153.22	96.11	91.35	141.25	103.23	95.39
State Scholarship	72.35	50.57	29.34	102.46	76.81	37.42	97.81	79.31	40.53
FGSL	94.02	85.35	45.20	76.05	105.75	56.72	102.59	106.87	63.52
State Loan	20.95	17.97	11.79	26.57	29.74	21.04	32.48	32.18	24.67
NDSL	71.99	52.21	30.17	116.59	84.30	38.60	124.26	74.55	39.67
Other Grant	128.51	93.30	95.78	289.98	192.49	116.03	330.98	224.44	125.23
Other Loan	30.96	30.61	19.90	68.75	81.19	59.81	69.69	96.08	82.55

Table C-4-9a

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
Selected Categories, by Mother's Educational Level,
1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category	N[1]	1973-74	N	1974-75	N	1975-76	N	1976-77	N	1977-78	N	1978-79	N	1979-80
BEOG														
Less than High School	4566	0[2]	4257	214.65	3870	314.86	4248	354.36	4137	384.88	3529	402.83	3603	445.28
High School Graduate	13069	0	13028	114.74	11924	165.52	14069	181.10	13027	194.70	11980	203.61	12416	287.20
Some College	8411	0	8415	96.12	7456	144.41	8856	148.87	8036	159.41	7759	153.85	7887	238.82
College Graduate +	9086	0	9287	68.52	9274	83.44	10944	95.94	10150	142.24	10446	108.25	10560	159.80
SEOG														
Less than High School		0		42.92		51.64		55.79		62.36		64.48		72.40
High School Graduate		0		21.66		24.79		29.20		31.60		31.36		42.97
Some College		0		19.74		23.53		25.26		28.27		29.59		36.71
College Graduate +		0		13.36		13.26		17.68		19.36		22.82		25.45
College Scholarships/Grants														
Less than High School		0		71.18		62.47		70.95		79.59		112.07		81.41
High School Graduate		0		77.57		76.60		65.85		81.37		105.60		78.22
Some College		0		89.01		87.38		75.65		97.36		134.60		103.36
College Graduate +		0		81.76		88.26		77.08		104.06		133.54		107.50
State Scholarships/Grants														
Less than High School		273.19		99.45		99.12		101.91		109.85		143.36		122.64
High School Graduate		215.60		87.05		84.66		86.78		87.63		106.87		104.49
Some College		221.76		76.06		80.86		75.81		94.46		110.16		97.30
College Graduate +		196.55		61.24		58.38		56.11		65.36		78.88		76.61
FGSL														
Less than High School		184.48		62.91		81.75		79.22		96.03		135.39		154.11
High School Graduate		166.07		72.61		78.67		95.07		114.23		175.09		211.80
Some College		146.02		59.65		69.25		72.47		95.79		154.42		212.42
College Graduate +		110.18		46.84		52.51		61.22		87.53		116.55		203.13
NDSL														
Less than High School		0		67.59		65.64		73.72		53.23		75.29		64.63
High School Graduate		0		44.93		62.51		65.45		63.97		82.7		80.31
Some College		0		41.39		55.68		58.13		61.68		81.81		76.41
College Graduate +		0		32.71		40.84		38.74		43.51		52.98		64.35
Other Grants														
Less than High School		114.47		105.77		132.49		147.42		128.81		171.03		127.27
High School Graduate		76.83		61.29		66.59		95.19		101.50		107.06		102.62
Some College		62.99		56.51		56.59		99.22		96.04		108.02		107.93
College Graduate +		53.73		49.79		43.89		104.90		88.56		112.04		93.83
Other Loans														
Less than High School		54.25		31.05		38.41		59.08		64.17		77.06		61.91
High School Graduate		56.26		42.42		45.46		70.76		70.29		87.94		88.30
Some College		44.89		40.29		38.12		62.46		67.40		86.40		84.91
College Graduate +		44.38		32.46		29.44		57.97		56.49		65.75		85.44

[1] Represents a 20% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values

[2] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources.

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medium SES students, especially in later years, and state loan programs (NLS) seem to be fairly evenly balanced by level of SES. The consistency between NLS and CIRP is a striking quality in these data.

The net price data by SES are interesting and somewhat surprising (see tables 4-9b and C-4-9b). First, net prices (as percentages of total amounts financed) are directly related to SES under Method A: low SES students (and their families) pay the lowest net prices, medium SES students pay the medium amount and high SES students pay the highest amounts. However, under Method B, NLS low and medium SES students pay nearly identical net prices and high SES students pay significantly less. CIRP data vary slightly. Generally, students from the lowest two SES levels pay a higher net price; those from the second highest SES level pay the second lowest and those from the highest SES pay the least.

The SES data tabled for <u>those who report some financing by particular category</u> are from CIRP (table C-4-9c). The propensity to borrow (portion of each group that borrows) is lowest for the highest SES group ("mother is at least a college graduate") and the likelihood of receiving scholarship/grant support is a linear and negative function of SES (that is, the lower the SES the greater likelihood of receiving this aid). Average amounts received by source are almost perfectly (and positively) correlated (rank orders) for self-support and family/friend support, and are highly and positively correlated for amounts borrowed. Grant/ scholarship average amounts are mixed over time.

<u>By Parental Income</u>

The formation of income categories is most difficult; in retrospect it probably would have been preferable to sort students into parental income quartiles. The categories chosen are greatly skewed to the right. The major reasons such low

Table 4-9b

Net Price Paid by Full-Time NLS Students,
by SES According to Two Calculation Methods
(Percentages)
1972-73 through 1975-76

Method A

		1972-73			1973-74			1974-75			1975-76		
		Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)	Own Earnings or Savings	26.8	24.6	19.8	34.8	37.9	28.1	33.4	35.8	28.8	31.7	35.3	28.9
	Support of Family or Friends	27.4	38.4	63.9	16.5	32.7	54.9	18.5	33.5	55.6	14.7	32.3	54.0
	Unsubsidized Loan Amount	13.8	9.4	4.2	8.9	6.8	3.3	8.2	7.6	3.8	11.6	9.5	5.4
	TOTAL	62.0	78.8	87.9	60.2	77.4	86.3	60.1	76.9	88.2	58.0	77.1	88.3
Public Support	Scholarships/ Grants	33.2	17.9	10.6	33.5	17.7	11.4	34.5	18.1	9.3	38.1	19.6	9.8
	Subsidized Loan Amount	4.8	3.3	1.5	6.3	4.9	2.3	5.4	5.0	2.5	3.9	3.3	1.9
	TOTAL	38.0	21.2	12.1	39.8	22.6	13.7	39.9	23.1	11.8	42.6	22.9	11.7

Method B

Student Net Price	40.6	40.4	24.0	43.7	44.7	31.4	41.6	43.4	32.6	43.3	44.8	34.3
Public Support	59.4	59.6	76.0	56.3	55.3	68.6	58.4	56.6	67.4	56.7	55.2	65.7

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decision-making unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes the unit to be the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies. For this disaggregation estimates were based upon loan relationships identified for all students.

Table C-4-9b

Net Price Paid by CIRP Students,
by Mother's Educational Level, According to Two Calculation Methods
1973-74 through 1979-80

Method A

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)							
Own Savings/Earnings							
Less than High School	30.8	30.1	24.8	25.1	24.3	21.9	20.2
High School Graduate	31.3	30.9	28.6	27.7	27.0	22.3	20.6
Some College	27.2	26.9	24.7	24.8	24.0	19.4	18.7
College Graduate +	23.9	23.7	21.0	22.4	20.7	17.4	16.0
Support of Family/Friends							
Less than High School	28.1	27.6	26.6	26.1	25.1	30.1	30.0
High School Graduate	38.0	39.4	38.5	37.9	37.3	44.7	42.7
Some College	46.8	48.4	47.5	46.5	45.9	52.1	50.0
College Graduate +	55.2	57.7	59.8	55.5	56.3	61.9	59.7
Unsubsidized Loan Amounts							
Less than High School	7.3	4.1	5.9	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.0
High School Graduate	6.0	3.8	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.5
Some College	4.[illegible]	2.9	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8
College Graduate +	3.5	2.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.4	3.2
Total							
Less than High School	66.2	61.8	57.3	55.9	54.0	56.3	54.2
High School Graduate	75.3	74.1	72.7	70.5	69.2	71.6	67.8
Some College	78.[illegible]	78.2	76.6	75.0	73.8	75.3	72.5
College Graduate +	82.6	83.6	83.8	80.7	80.0	81.7	78.9
Public Support							
Scholarships/Grants							
Less than High School	24.0	31.1	36.4	36.5	38.4	35.2	36.4
High School Graduate	16.1	19.6	21.5	22.0	22.8	19.5	21.8
Some College	14.1	16.0	18.2	18.7	19.3	16.5	18.0
College Graduate +	11.[illegible]	12.0	12.0	14.1	14.1	12.5	12.7
Subsidized Loan Amount							
Less than High School	7.5	5.3	4.3	5.9	6.1	7.0	8.0
High School Graduate	6.2	4.9	4.0	6.2	6.5	7.5	9.0
Some College	4.8	3.8	3.1	4.8	5.2	6.1	7.7
College Graduate +	3.6	2.7	2.1	3.6	4.0	4.0	6.5
Total							
Less than High School	31.5	36.4	40.7	[illegible]3.4	44.5	42.2	44.4
High School Graduate	22.3	24.5	25.5	28.2	29.3	27.0	30.8
Some College	18.9	19.8	21.3	23.5	24.5	22.6	25.7
College Graduate +	15.1	14.7	14.1	17.7	18.1	16.5	19.2
Other							
Less than High School	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
High School Graduate	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
Some College	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.8
College Graduate +	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0

Method B

Student Net Price							
Less than High School	38.1	34.2	30.7	29.8	28.9	26.2	24.2
High School Graduate	37.3	34.7	34.2	32.6	31.9	26.9	25.1
Some College	31.9	29.8	29.1	28.5	27.9	23.2	22.5
College Graduate +	27.4	25.3	24.0	25.2	23.7	19.8	19.2
Public Support							
Less than High School	59.6	64.0	67.3	68.5	69.6	72.3	74.4
High School Graduate	60.3	63.9	64.0	66.1	66.6	71.7	73.5
Some College	65.7	68.2	68.8	70.0	70.4	74.7	75.7
College Graduate +	70.3	72.4	73.9	73.2	74.4	78.4	78.9
Other							
Less than High School	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
High School Graduate	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
Some College	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.8
College Graduate +	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decision-making unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes that this unit is only the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies.

Table C-4-9c

CIRP Aid Recipients* Financing Sources by Mother's Education
Selected Financing Categories
1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category	N[2]	Average[1]	N	Average	N	1975-76	N	1976-77	N	1977-78	N	1978-79	N	1979-80
Own Savings or Earnings														
Less than High School	3383	654.51	3042	714.52	2634	789.32	2988	741.81	2831	742.74	2361	867.59	2375	851.75
High School Graduate	10360	718.16	9815	756.37	8817	853.13	10637	775.98	9629	817.80	8584	910.03	8720	931.33
Some College	6500	705.56	6105	775.30	5261	867.97	6451	778.22	5673	836.72	5321	926.80	5369	965.27
College Graduate +	6714	700.40	6331	793.63	6099	859.72	7508	798.61	6760	843.99	6808	959.87	6716	1007.29
Support of Family/Friends														
Less than High School	2802	757.00	2817	750.79	2563	766.82	2850	810.35	2656	834.24	2325	1185.92	2342	1281.51
High School Graduate	9715	969.53	10305	938.61	9449	979.01	11306	1021.38	10175	1085.14	9461	1651.52	9561	1783.38
Some College	6846	1201.79	7166	1220.80	6338	1237.07	7543	1279.66	6792	1388.39	6505	2084.24	6492	2234.10
College Graduate +	7853	1447.55	8406	1510.55	8407	1613.55	9904	1602.01	9093	1750.11	9383	2594.13	9306	2787.55
BEOG														
Less than High School	NA	0[3]	1552	608.88	1614	833.98	1887	847.83	1983	844.49	1654	940.99	2037	924.03
High School Graduate	NA	0	2789	559.96	2754	760.98	3382	756.34	3361	769.42	3065	823.39	4724	828.27
Some College	NA	0	1293	588.39	1353	803.95	1557	782.42	1524	767.13	1458	839.76	2300	844.44
College Graduate +	NA	0	945	592.63	967	771.45	1159	769.57	1204	729.00	1260	797.41	1973	828.41
SEOG														
Less than High School	NA	0	415	499.55	474	608.01	567	520.85	637	555.88	516	599.54	640	595.96
High School Graduate	NA	0	669	498.96	750	548.87	985	519.06	1036	508.17	941	549.65	1308	555.28
Some College	NA	0	303	522.88	371	573.82	469	533.75	517	548.42	481	568.98	694	592.47
College Graduate +	NA	0	214	570.43	251	604.23	304	533.85	381	536.41	414	607.89	568	554.96
College Grants														
Less than High School	NA	0	843	460.76	723	479.43	724	651.14	753	701.11	786	797.03	702	750.18
High School Graduate	NA	0	2651	485.68	2227	539.96	2226	676.23	2497	684.33	2472	817.79	2235	732.02
Some College	NA	0	1604	555.66	1391	598.04	1359	741.91	1552	743.45	1660	921.46	1522	841.[illegible]
College Graduate +	NA	0	1527	581.70	1445	688.35	1448	760.31	1636	880.86	1873	1004.88	1791	963.31
State Schnlarships/Grants														
Less than High School	2265	687.38	941	604.45	895	623.4	969	554.03	995	602.86	927	654.98	949	637.84
High School Graduate	5275	636.38	2516	567.52	2301	566.45	2783	515.99	2604	543.56	2596	591.49	2700	600.35
Some College	3421	691.59	1299	589.20	1188	600.61	1375	563.75	1390	605.84	1423	664.23	1436	613.20
College Graduate +	2667	689.44	967	628.17	1006	591.72	1114	545.35	1167	605.72	1348	616.94	1341	663.93
Other Private Grants														
Less than High School	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	357	525.19	344	546.38	349	675.15	339	547.06
High School Graduate	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	1321	495.86	1281	506.22	1180	561.73	1190	598.56
Some College	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	840	513.60	767	528.47	786	652.00	795	660.66
College Graduate +	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	935	577.32	917	587.52	1018	671.18	1009	706.88
Scholarships/Grants														
Less than High School	2588	789.01	2649	913.63	2538	1105.13	2843	1175.89	2886	1190.31	2458	1373.06	2611	1397.57
High School Graduate	5890	731.26	6259	829.97	5767	960.09	7097	998.47	6855	1048.34	6360	1165.58	6941	1267.03
Some College	3391	765.61	3438	858.30	3211	989.29	3815	1037.86	3707	1087.90	3651	1257.45	3940	1308.07
College Graduate +	3007	763.18	3082	839.25	3045	931.79	3733	1011.15	3794	1062.25	4122	1203.51	4242	1280.06
FGSL														
Less than High School	1245	902.74	409	810.51	389	990.93	421	999.26	434	1089.[illegible]	469	1265.89	560	1440.59
High School Graduate	2891	936.03	1290	956.16	1142	996.66	1449	1043.10	1444	1151.84	1722	1370.91	2313	1447.89
Some College	1503	950.60	688	954.07	613	1048.29	772	1009.42	772	1105.95	972	1358.51	1412	1509.91
College Graduate +	1128	964.35	566	948.91	585	1032.59	721	1031.23	776	1165.18	1079	1309.47	1821	1602.44
NDSL														
Less than High School	NA	0	581	707.06	566	707.38	638	723.55	570	710.45	523	769.62	488	789.89
High School Graduate	NA	0	1261	671.27	1447	750.75	1645	739.41	1500	784.32	1501	876.07	1604	896.75
Some College	NA	0	658	698.85	764	746.43	828	768.86	760	832.97	808	956.32	939	924.85
College Graduate +	NA	0	454	745.77	580	822.48	588	791.58	640	821.06	706	902.75	862	1009.79
Other Loans														
Less than High School	388	727.05	253	718.98	226	817.88	176	882.65	171	870.58	160	909.03	157	1126.36
High School Graduate	921	848.95	800	782.18	694	906.13	693	946.77	651	977.01	519	1118.07	552	1210.86
Some College	486	812.30	456	860.27	367	916.42	383	993.37	389	940.83	303	1157.45	320	1204.02
College Graduate +	412	967.77	362	833.82	343	920.97	394	982.78	370	1022.56	325	1111.80	397	1383.32
Total Loans														
Less than High School	1471	953.42	1127	823.32	1063	905.57	1286	943.45	1182	1058.86	1117	1172.24	1134	1326.43
High School Graduate	3490	1003.01	3022	914.47	2990	965.03	3994	974.83	3711	1080.16	3759	1279.77	4407	1385.42
Some College	1798	1024.23	1646	925.51	1606	981.12	2138	968.52	1985	1075.79	2121	1337.42	2603	1422.46
College Graduate +	1410	1059.79	1263	935.43	1409	998.30	1841	1055.09	1902	1104.77	2213	1267.70	3170	1537.37

* Data tabled are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

[1] Data are weighted values.

[2] Ns are unweighted Ns for the 20% subsample of the CIRP sample.

[3] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources. NA = not applicable.

categories were chosen for low- and middle-income were (1) public policy is focused on the low end of the income distribution and (2) previous analyses generally have used similar categories.

Surprisingly, there exists less variability in total student financing by parental income than by SES (NLS). Comparison of ranges in table 4-9 versus those in table 4-10 shows that the gap between low and high SES students is greater than the gap between low and high parental income groups. This probably means that the selection of high cost institutions is more a function of social class than family income. (The form of CIRP data for SES makes this kind of comparison difficult.) Nevertheless, the relationship between family income and student financing totals is great (table 4-10). In the freshman year full-time NLS students from high-income families finance about 42 percent more than do low-income, full-time students and about 28 percent more than middle-income students. By the fourth year of the NLS, these percentages are 25 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

Although income categories are not strictly comparable to those of NLS, CIRP data (table C-4-10) follow a generally similar pattern: there is a consistent, positive correlation between amounts financed and family income. However, two additional findings from CIRP are noteworthy: (1) the differences between low- and middle-income groups in amounts financed are trivial; (2) the range between the low group and the high-income group has widened significantly over time. The range in 1979-80 was $1159 compared to $423 in 1973-74, representing a low to high ratio expansion of 1:1.25 to 1:1.48. These data could mean that the higher education opportunity gap has widened, not narrowed, during a period when governmental policies have sought to equalize college access and choice. Equity improvements appear to have been purely between low- and middle-income persons.

Table 4-10

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Sources, by Parental Income
Major Financing Categories, 1972-73 through 1975-76

		1972-73				1973-74				1974-75				1975-76			
		$		%		$		%		$		%		$		%	
	Parental Income	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
Own Savings or Earnings	0-10,499	368.32 (3305)[a]	185.26 (209)	26.9	41.7	598.86 (2067)	820.01 (142)	35.8	66.7	785.59 (1853)	907.70 (223)	34.6	71.2	751.62 (1752)	860.15 (434)	32.5	80.4
	10,500-14,999	406.09 (1970)	154.95 (124)	26.7	48.1	747.42 (1386)	692.30 (99)	39.0	72.6	942.87 (1244)	973.23 (125)	37.5	81.8	943.98 (1202)	865.14 (236)	37.2	78.6
	Over 15,000	371.83 (2441)	216.16 (116)	19.1	35.3	588.62 (1794)	852.01 (118)	26.7	69.7	772.45 (1703)	1119.84 (149)	27.3	69.4	808.73 (1676)	1154.51 (247)	27.9	74.8
Support of Family or Friends	0-10,499	375.09	182.30	27.4	41.1	359.18	116.45	21.5	9.5	515.66	119.36	22.7	9.4	503.52	80.09	21.8	7.5
	10,500-14,999	672.03	118.90	44.2	36.9	691.27	202.30	36.1	21.2	922.42	152.15	36.6	12.8	889.05	98.97	35.0	9.0
	Over 15,000	1319.40	350.68	67.8	57.2	1292.00	268.39	58.6	22.0	1703.76	405.26	60.1	25.1	1673.20	34.05	57.8	20.8
Scholarships/ Grants	0-10,499	401.39	49.42	29.4	11.1	480.09	243.85	28.7	19.8	643.19	130.32	28.3	10.2	715.69	93.34	30.9	8.7
	10,500-14,999	251.65	40.61	16.5	12.6	282.37	28.34	14.7	3.0	386.30	32.55	15.3	2.7	404.49	106.55	15.9	9.7
	Over 15,000	155.64	16.73	8.0	2.7	211.56	55.57	9.6	4.5	200.59	58.60	7.1	3.6	222.38	40.73	7.7	2.6
Loans	0-10,499	222.31	26.91	16.3	6.1	233.45	48.58	14.0	4.0	324.61	118.13	14.4	9.2	344.71	36.09	14.8	3.4
	10,500-14,999	191.56	7.36	12.6	2.4	196.45	30.11	10.2	3.2	265.92	32.01	10.6	2.7	299.87	30.19	11.9	2.7
	Over 15,000	99.09	29.18	5.1	4.8	112.54	46.72	5.1	3.8	158.03	30.96	5.5	1.9	190.94	26.77	6.6	1.8
TOTAL	0-10,499	1367.09	443.89	100.0	100.0	1671.53	1228.90	100.0	100.0	2269.05	1275.51	100.0	100.0	2315.54	1069.68	100.0	100.0
	10,500-14,999	1521.33	321.81	100.0	100.0	1917.52	953.05	100.0	100.0	2517.51	1189.94	100.0	100.0	2537.38	1100.85	100.0	100.0
	Over 15,000	1945.96	612.86	100.0	100.0	2204.72	1222.69	100.0	100.0	2934.83	1614.66	100.0	100.0	2895.25	1543.06	100.0	100.0

[a] Numbers in parentheses are N's.

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Table C-4-10

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
Major Categories by Parental Income, 1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category / Parental Income	1973-74			1974-75			1975-76			1976-77			1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	N[1]	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%
Own Savings/Earnings																					
$0-9,999	7216	487.74	29.0	6299	513.20	27.9	5043	462.50	22.3	5747	463.25	23.4	5280	469.01	21.7	4108	503.14	19.3	5684	477.32	19.8
$10,000-14,999	8678	586.71	32.3	8262	593.40	32.2	6609	589.68	28.1	7263	576.79	29.7	5796	593.72	27.2	4699	646.63	24.1	5944	591.95	21.7
Over $15,000	15944	558.36	26.5	17417	572.80	26.7	17814	593.92	25.7	22072	547.71	24.9	21231	604.63	24.0	22114	655.75	19.8	19972	644.11	18.0
Support of Family/Friends																					
$0-9,999		362.96	21.6		374.84	20.4		342.83	16.5		349.67	17.7		347.38	16.1		472.55	18.1		465.50	19.3
$10,000-14,999		633.60	34.9		661.19	35.9		646.93	30.9		619.94	32.0		631.01	28.9		819.28	30.5		885.06	33.0
Over $15,000		1166.25	55.4		1234.19	57.4		1250.42	64.2		1244.11	56.6		1281.80	52.7		915.77	57.8		2088.61	58.5
Scholarships/Grants																					
$0-9,999		509.91	30.3		724.28	39.4		1008.96	48.6		926.78	46.9		1085.62	50.3		1305.49	50.0		1162.66	48.2
$10,000-14,999		309.62	17.1		369.58	20.0		563.08	26.9		477.86	24.6		631.90	29.0		816.96	30.4		759.74	28.3
Over $15,000		186.37	8.8		198.21	9.2		249.19	10.8		219.73	10.0		295.03	12.1		368.79	11.1		368.23	10.3
Loans																					
$0-9,999		276.39	16.4		188.26	10.2		229.93	11.1		202.17	10.2		222.99	10.3		290.05	11.1		269.09	11.2
$10,000-14,999		242.30	13.4		188.96	10.2		265.95	12.7		224.46	11.6		291.69	13.4		357.05	13.3		408.51	15.2
Over $15,000		148.83	7.1		110.70	5.2		182.53	7.9		139.65	6.4		215.93	8.8		313.26	9.4		406.54	11.4
Other																					
$0-9,999		46.36	2.8		39.83	2.2		32.96	1.6		34.56	1.8		32.73	1.5		38.30	1.5		38.51	1.6
$10,000-14,999		42.31	2.3		30.61	1.7		29.89	1.4		41.08	2.1		34.02	1.6		46.31	1.7		50.81	1.9
Over $15,000		46.60	2.2		32.75	1.5		31.75	1.4		45.25	2.1		41.25	1.7		61.43	1.9		64.69	1.8
TOTAL																					
$0-9,999		1683.38	100.0		1840.39	100.0		2077.19	100.0		1976.53	100.0		2157.72	100.0		2609.53	100.0		2413.08	100.0
$10,000-14,999		1814.54	100.0		1843.74	100.0		2095.52	100.0		1940.13	100.0		2184.34	100.0		2686.24	100.0		2686.07	100.0
Over $15,000		2106.41	100.0		2148.66	100.0		2307.80	100.0		2196.45	100.0		2445.44	100.0		3314.99	100.0		3572.16	100.0

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By financing category the NLS patterns are not as clear as they were by SES. In three of the four years, middle-income students finance the largest amount of any of the three groups from the category Own Savings or Earnings. Also in three of four years high-income students realize the largest amounts from family and friends. In each year low-income students are the recipients of the largest grants and are the largest borrowers (table 4-10a). Returning again to table 4-9, there exists less variability in scholarships/grants by income than by SES. This lesser variability seems to show that student aid follows social class more than it does the ostensible aid base, which is family income. The plausible explanation can be found in the need-based nature of most student aid programs, the determination of need partially on the basis of student expenses, and the apparent higher correlation of SES than family income with total student financing.

Analysis of shares of total financing contributed by each support category is possible from table 4-10 and figure 4-6 (NLS). For full-time students, self-support percentages generally are the greatest for the middle-income group and family/friend support generally is greatest for the high-income group. The shares contributed by grants and scholarships are far greater for low-income students, and loan utilization also is inversely related to income group.

CIRP patterns are quite consistent over the seven years (table C-4-10 and figure C-4-6). Middle and high-income students self-finance roughly equal amounts, while low-income students self-finance lesser amounts. Family/friend support is very strongly related to family income, as is scholarship/grant support, but the former is positively associated and the latter is negatively associated. Especially in later years, middle-income youth and even high-income students have become heavier borrowers than low-income students.

Table 4-10a

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Sources, by Parental Income
Selected Financing Categories, 1972-73 through 1975-76

	1972-73			1974-75			1975-76		
	0-10,499	10,500-14,999	Over 15,000	0-10,499	10,500-14,999	Over 15,000	0-10,499	10,500-14,999	Over 15,000
BEOG	(3305)[a] 76.11	(1970) 16.19	(2441) 10.34	(1853) 83.49	(1244) 15.98	(1703) 11.54	(1752) 114.10	(1202) 30.82	(1676) 10.75
SEOG	15.99	5.29	1.83	50.80	12.76	4.52	51.03	9.85	6.88
College Scholarships/Grants	93.67	78.70	50.46	153.13	121.21	59.02	149.05	120.79	67.80
State Scholarships	82.75	49.74	18.80	106.68	78.69	25.63	112.00	74.85	28.11
FGSL	88.77	91.54	49.20	84.66	114.07	54.16	90.81	117.03	61.76
State Loans	21.91	17.86	14.72	29.12	35.12	19.57	32.86	47.68	20.45
NDSL	83.09	52.32	12.63	129.25	57.31	24.88	127.16	62.49	24.87
Other Grants	132.88	101.74	74.21	265.97	163.22	105.81	311.87	175.28	113.11
Other Loans	28.53	29.83	22.54	83.81	64.01	60.28	98.55	74.52	85.15

[a] N's in parentheses

Figure 4-6

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
by Parental Income
Major Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76

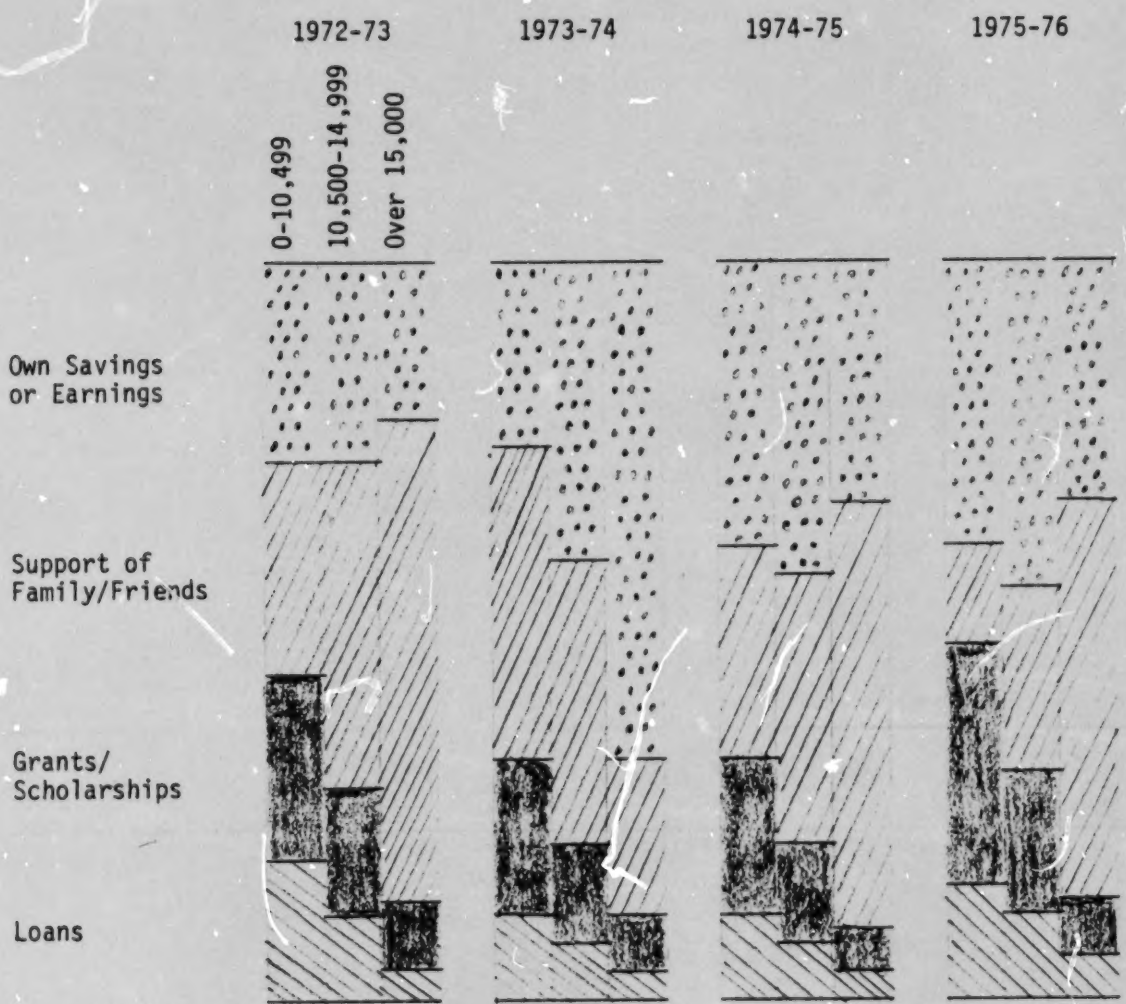
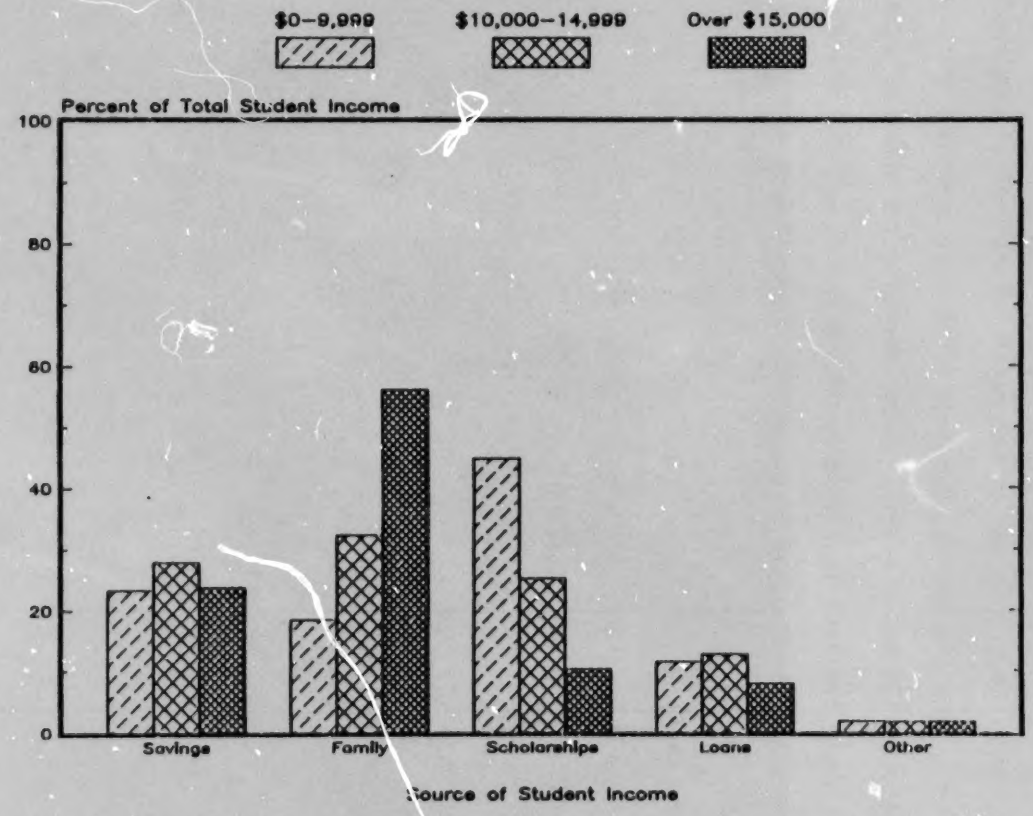


Figure C4-6

CIRP Major Student Financing Categories
1973–79 Averages by Parental Income



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The major reason for this develoment probably rests with the Middle Income Student Assistance Act (MISAA). Growth in borrowing by middle- and high-income groups is clearest in the case of the FGSL program; MISAA removed the income eligibility limit. The need-based loan program continues to be more the domain of low-income students, but as incomes have grown with inflation the $10,000-14,999 group's share of NDSLs has increased. The need-based grant programs, on the other hand, remain strongly associated with low income.

Since family income is the major determinant of need-based student aid awards, expectations are that such awards might have achieved near parity in net prices paid (tables 4-10b and C-4-10b). Under Method A the share of expenses paid by NLS students and their families is stable by income group, and net prices paid are about two-thirds of total costs for low-income families, about four-fifths for middle-income families, and nine-tenths for high-income families; that is, middle- and high-income students and their families pay a higher share of student costs than do those of low income. For the CORP students, relative net prices are stable but the portions paid by students and families (Method A) is decreasing across all income groups. By this criterion, equity has been more than achieved; that is, low-income students have by far the lowest net price.

The philosophy of need-based student aid programs, however, would seem to be more consistent with Method B. After all subsidies from all sources are removed, how much does each student have to pay out of pocket? Under Method B--when parental subsidies are removed from the net price--greater equity appears to have been achieved, at least between low and middle-income NLS students. During the first, third, and fourth years of the NLS, net prices (shares) paid by these students are roughly equal; in all but the second year, the net price paid (share) by high-income students is markedly less.

Table 4-10b

Net Price Paid by NLS Students, by Parental Income
According to Two Calculation Methods
(Percentages)
1972-73 through 1975-76

Method A

		1972-73			1973-74			1974-75			1975-76		
		Low	Middle	High	Low	Middle	High	Low	Middle	High	Low	Middle	High
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)	Own Earnings or Savings	26.9	26.7	19.1	21.5	36.1	26.7	34.6	37.5	27.3	32.5	37.2	27.9
	Support of Family or Friends	27.4	44.2	67.8	35.8	39.0	58.6	22.7	36.6	60.1	21.8	35.0	57.8
	Unsubsidized Loan Amount	12.1	9.3	3.7	8.2	6.0	3.0	8.7	6.4	3.3	11.0	8.9	4.9
	TOTAL	66.4	80.2	90.6	65.5	81.1	88.3	66.0	80.5	90.7	65.3	81.1	90.6
Public Support	Scholarships/ Grants	29.4	16.5	8.0	28.7	14.7	9.6	28.3	15.3	7.1	30.9	15.9	7.7
	Subsidized Loan Amount	4.2	3.3	1.4	5.8	4.2	2.1	5.7	4.2	2.2	3.8	3.0	1.7
	TOTAL	33.6	19.8	9.4	34.5	18.9	11.7	34.0	19.5	9.3	34.7	18.9	9.4

Method B

Student Net Price	39.0	36.0	22.8	29.7	42.1	29.7	43.3	43.9	30.6	43.5	46.1	32.8
Public Support	61.0	64.0	77.2	70.3	57.9	70.3	56.7	56.1	69.4	56.5	53.9	67.2

Low = $0-10,499
Middle = $10,500-14,999
High = Over $15,000

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decision-making unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes the unit to be the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies. For this disaggregation estimtes were based upon loan relationships identified for all students.

Table C-4-10a

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
Selected Categories by Parental Income
1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category	N[1]	1973-74	N	1974-75	N	1975-76	N	1976-77	N	1977-78	N	1978-79	N	1979-80
BEOG														
$0 - 9,999	7216	0[2]	6299	283.50	5043	479.64	5747	527.18	5280	573.98	4108	653.49	5684	622.17
10,000 - 14,999	8678	0	8262	109.55	6609	170.02	7263	198.53	5796	230.56	4699	306.98	5944	349.33
Over 15,000	15944	0	17417	43.49	17814	52.61	27072	53.07	21231	65.70	22114	72.40	19972	116.11
SEOG														
$0 - 9,999		0		59.08		67.82		76.86		81.53		101.28		99.14
10,000 - 14,999		0		20.44		31.85		37.34		44.77		50.87		53.58
Over 15,000		0		7.59		8.91		11.26		14.02		16.01		17.91
College Scholarships/ Grants														
$0 - 9,999		0		100.09		93.15		87.80		104.48		138.02		106.92
10,000 - 14,999		0		89.87		87.72		84.05		104.83		142.72		105.36
Over 15,000		0		65.66		74.28		63.80		83.97		116.68		86.83
State Scholarships/ Grants														
$0 - 9,999		367.34		145.19		142.02		138.96		146.23		194.48		166.08
10,000 - 14,999		238.58		96.43		108.93		109.46		123.49		151.83		130.04
Over 15,000		145.07		46.20		48.65		50.62		61.22		78.14		66.85
FGSL														
$0 - 9,999		224.18		71.74		72.47		78.43		83.28		119.34		129.01
10,000 - 14,999		182.08		79.96		95.70		99.33		123.88		172.22		226.21
Over 15,000		103.96		52.74		65.53		79.14		106.94		162.01		239.60
NDSL														
$0 - 9,999		0		77.29		89.99		88.79		73.00		104.74		85.76
10,000 - 14,999		0		63.57		80.87		89.41		88.45		107.89		97.86
Over 15,000		0		22.03		36.73		39.56		45.53		62.49		66.46
Other Grants														
$0 - 9,999		142.57		136.41		144.16		178.16		179.40		218.22		168.35
10,000 - 14,999		71.04		53.28		79.34		133.70		130.25		164.55		121.44
Over 15,000		41.30		35.28		35.27		70.45		70.11		85.56		80.52
Other Loans														
$0 - 9,999		52.21		33.23		39.72		62.71		66.70		65.98		54.32
10,000 - 14,999		60.23		45.43		47.89		77.20		79.36		76.94		84.44
Over 15,000		44.86		35.93		37.39		63.82		63.47		88.75		100.47

[1] Represents a 20% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values

[2] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources.

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Table C-4-10b

Net Price Paid by CIRP Students, by Parental Income
According to Two Calculation Methods, 1973-74 through 1979-80
Method A

	1973-74			1974-75			1975-76			1976-77			1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
Finance Category	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)																					
Own Savings/Earnings	29.0	32.3	26.5	27.9	32.2	26.7	22.3	28.1	25.7	23.4	29.7	24.9	21.7	27.2	24.7	19.3	24.1	19.8	19.8	21.7	18.0
Support of Family/Friends	21.6	34.9	55.4	20.4	35.9	57.4	16.5	30.9	54.2	17.7	32.0	56.6	16.1	28.9	52.7	18.1	30.5	57.8	19.3	33.0	58.5
Unsubsidized Loan Amounts	8.0	6.6	3.5	4.5	4.5	2.3	6.4	7.4	4.6	4.5	5.1	2.8	4.4	5.8	3.8	4.2	5.1	3.6	3.7	5.0	3.8
Total	58.6	73.8	85.4	52.8	72.6	86.4	45.2	66.4	84.5	45.6	66.8	84.3	42.2	61.9	81.2	41.6	59.7	81.2	42.8	59.7	80.3
Public Support																					
Scholarships/Grants	30.3	17.1	8.8	39.4	20.0	9.2	48.6	26.9	10.8	46.9	24.6	10.0	50.3	29.0	12.1	50.0	30.4	11.1	48.2	28.3	10.3
Subsidized Loan Amount	8.4	6.8	3.6	5.7	5.7	2.9	4.7	5.3	3.3	5.7	6.5	3.6	5.9	7.6	5.0	6.9	8.2	5.8	7.5	10.2	7.6
Total	38.7	23.9	12.4	45.1	25.7	12.1	53.3	32.2	14.1	52.6	31.1	13.6	56.2	36.6	17.1	56.9	38.6	16.9	55.7	38.5	17.9
Other	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8

Method B

Student Net Price	37.0	38.9	30.0	32.4	36.7	29.0	28.7	35.5	30.3	27.9	34.8	27.7	26.1	33.0	28.5	23.5	29.2	23.4	23.5	26.7	21.8
Public Support	60.3	58.8	67.8	65.5	61.6	69.5	69.8	63.1	68.3	70.3	63.1	70.2	72.3	65.5	69.8	75.0	69.1	74.7	75.0	71.5	76.4
Other	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decision-making unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes that this unit is only the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies.

CIRP data show a different pattern. Here, low- and high-income students have achieved near parity but middle-income students pay more.

Among those who report at least some financing support in a particular category, NLS patterns are as expected (table 4-10c); that is, NLS students from low-income families receive less support from their families and more need-based aid than do students from other income groups; however, they tend to earn less, borrow less, and receive roughly similar amounts from aid programs not based on need in comparison to other students. (Particular attention, however, should be paid to N's, which are very small for some categories, especially for certain grants and scholarships to high-income students.) Comparable CIRP data are in table C-4-10c. CIRP recipients of loans and scholarships/grants tend not to come from the highest income category, whereas the reverse is true when family/friend support is considered. Average amounts received are positively associated with family income for the categories of self support, family/friend support, and loans. They are, of course, negatively associated with grant/scholarship support.

By Academic Ability

In each of the four years of the NLS and CIRP, student academic ability is positively associated with amounts financed. High ability students finance the largest amounts and low ability students finance the smallest amounts (see table 4-11 and table C-4-11 and figures 4-7 and C-4-7). Higher ability students tend to attend more expensive institutions.

Viewing the sources of support, high-ability students tend to earn more, receive more from family and friends, and borrow slightly more than lower ability students. One inconsistency between NLS and CIRP data is noted: whereas NLS high-ability

Table 4-10c

NLS Full-Time Aid Recipients* Financing Sources,
By Parental Income Categories of Disaggregation,
1972-73, 1974-75, 1975-76

	1972-73 Averages				1973-74 Averages				1974-75 Averages				1975-76 Averages			
	Average Amount $ Total				Average Amount $ Total				Average Amount $ Total				Average Amount $ Total			
	0-10,499	10,500-14,999	Over 15,000	N	0-10,499	10,500-14,999	Over 15,000	N	0-10,499	10,500-14,999	Over 15,000	N	0-10,499	10,500-14,999	Over 15,000	N
Own Savings or Earnings	598.75 (1971)	633.71 (1244)	642.83 (1379)	4594	888.63 1361)	1031.50 (992)	992.90 (1059)	3412	1160.04 (1221)	1290.41 (896)	1267.80 (1010)	3127	1148.81 (1109)	1334.98 (852)	1321.86 (1009)	2970
Support of Family/Friends	740.41 (1645)	1026.45 (1297)	1708.19 (1881)	4823	981.02 (757)	1307.12 (926)	2068.72 (1129)	2612	1230.64 (761)	1602.73 (719)	2432.12 (1190)	2670	1324.17 (657)	1604.11 (666)	2494.61 (1136)	2459
BEOG	654.89 (411)	652.64 (47)	983.90 (28)	486					666.67 (242)	781.38 (29)	721.29 (27)	298	736.21 (287)	679.14 (58)	606.57 (30)	375
SEOG	589.99 (95)	1001.39 (9)	662.37 (8)	112					658.40 (165)	611.94 (24)	595.70 (15)	204	589.48 (170)	465.96 (26)	730.79 (18)	214
College Scholarships/Grants	763.53 (404)	739.29 (222)	714.67 (176)	802					915.45 (304)	911.53 (171)	916.03 (111)	586	904.45 (285)	840.65 (173)	986.35 (122)	580
State Scholarships	630.98 (351)	511.36 (175)	482.35 (93)	619					701.46 (241)	597.30 (152)	545.96 (78)	471	719.73 (239)	679.22 (126)	602.67 (83)	448
Other Grants	660.08 (531)	678.35 (251)	952.91 (177)	1161					1139.10 (401)	1081.21 (188)	1309.61 (136)	725	311.18 (430)	175.28 (180)	113.21 (159)	769
Total Scholarships/Grants	1425.25 (1291)	1651.27 (548)	1925.75 (410)	2636	1062.40 (934)	933.32 (410)	507.44 (289)	1633	1281.21 (926)	1071.26 (445)	1127.52 (307)	1578	1352.99 (942)	1098.31 (436)	1156.63 (337)	1715
FGSL	990.02 (292)	1158.38 (144)	1257.68 (101)	537					1032.26 (159)	1298.71 (102)	1292.59 (72)	333	1152.55 (140)	1294.53 (101)	1508.51 (74)	315
State Loan	921.57 (70)	1106.07 (28)	1103.82 (30)	128					1225.39 (39)	1278.04 (33)	1477.74 (22)	94	1363.98 (45)	1273.06 (39)	1355.78 (24)	108
NDSL	637.08 (462)	697.55 (148)	648.37 (57)	667					735.37 (335)	769.90 (93)	938.68 (46)	474	730.45 (313)	772.47 (96)	853.86 (46)	455
Other Loans	943.84 (100)	1056.67 (60)	1340.94 (37)	197					1008.69 (153)	898.91 (82)	1498.26 (68)	303	98.55 (158)	74.52 (94)	85.15 (95)	347
Total Loans	853.42 (879)	1054.17 (351)	1170.17 (214)	1444	879.74 (565)	1120.62 (251)	1192.41 (83)	974	995.23 (615)	1155.29 (279)	1394.87 (193)	1087	1055.87 (576)	1186.96 (291)	1490.33 (212)	1079

* Data tabled are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

[a] Numbers in parentheses are N's.

Table C-4-10c

CIRP Aid Recipients* Financing Sources by Parental Income
Selected Financing Categories, 1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category	1973-74 N[2]	1973-74 Average[1]	1974-75 N	1974-75 Average	1975-76 N	1975-76 Average	1976-77 N	1976-77 Average	1977-78 N	1977-78 Average	1978-79 N	1978-79 Average	1979-80 N	1979-80 Average
Own Savings/Earnings														
$0 - 9,999	5455	636.07	4748	681.14	3527	682.22	4108	682.05	3674	704.58	2829	752.44	3909	809.22
10,000 - 14,999	7184	712.44	6510	757.63	5185	755.71	5727	767.32	4524	789.34	3571	871.04	4379	883.64
Over 15,000	11898	740.55	12104	816.36	12266	781.98	15721	822.79	14790	869.13	15049	967.90	13193	1038.97
Support of Family/Friends														
$0 - 9,999	4182	645.69	3986	607.82	2968	608.25	3352	609.21	3033	642.65	2392	818.11	3330	911.61
10,000 - 14,999	6592	870.32	6578	839.25	5176	812.34	5736	849.39	4339	869.89	3462	1145.92	4490	1305.76
Over 15,000	13810	1398.48	15619	1410.56	16043	1418.42	19927	1430.35	18794	1506.74	19432	2246.81	17548	2605.78
BEOG														
$0 - 9,999	NA	0[3]	3086	627.82	3070	863.97	3690	875.88	3590	894.72	2856	996.76	4103	999.22
10,000 - 14,999	NA	0	1840	513.23	1842	695.52	2211	703.05	2051	699.56	2005	779.11	2967	794.51
Over 15,000	NA	0	1317	553.21	1355	721.32	1649	672.59	1969	641.81	2184	715.19	3366	693.09
SEOG														
$0 - 9,999	NA	0	845	523.66	842	567.89	1054	524.35	1068	555.72	897	626.14	1364	587.86
10,000 - 14,999	NA	0	447	465.55	573	563.11	689	516.91	715	503.53	624	533.10	867	554.94
Over 15,000	NA	0	233	523.38	338	586.86	463	522.74	671	507.53	749	555.61	867	543.84
College Grants														
$0 - 9,999	NA	0	1607	502.84	1206	500.63	1197	664.48	1202	700.34	1110	803.34	1379	743.83
10,000 - 14,999	NA	0	2006	490.84	1533	538.62	1497	672.19	1450	710.75	1306	826.60	1418	783.27
Over 15,000	NA	0	2563	556.51	2698	632.53	2780	752.47	3429	775.78	4022	933.44	3133	881.31
State Scholarships/Grants														
$0 - 9,999	4310	724.48	1890	626.35	1509	636.14	1725	556.18	1644	585.14	1382	677.49	1929	627.07
10,000 - 14,999	4045	646.49	1927	559.35	1702	576.03	1837	523.61	1587	576.77	1409	609.31	1657	590.50
Over 15,000	4005	625.58	1623	565.22	1879	556.71	2363	529.89	2636	561.03	3175	596.94	2504	631.16
Other Private Grants														
$0 - 9,999	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	634	522.90	616	539.53	466	661.47	627	589.15
10,000 - 14,999	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	854	523.10	701	510.58	624	579.18	740	629.32
Over 15,000	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	1778	519.24	1808	553.61	2028	642.80	1784	668.98
Scholarships/Grants														
$0 - 9,999	4907	832.84	4851	1002.37	4171	1195.74	4816	1277.63	4488	1347.41	3557	1569.38	4854	1571.77
10,000 - 14,999	4453	730.71	4569	776.73	3982	939.28	4541	1016.89	3933	1054.25	3346	1256.19	4129	1273.60
Over 15,000	4506	688.86	5057	749.14	5443	813.22	7119	857.87	7759	903.98	8645	1059.70	7652	1109.29
FGSL														
$0 - 9,999	2411	870.26	730	797.94	543	877.63	642	874.82	557	977.94	547	1045.60	861	1200.06
10,000 - 14,999	2207	931.05	973	912.61	775	1002.10	853	997.46	720	1140.99	756	1236.70	1189	1332.51
Over 15,000	1734	1038.16	1104	1039.71	1223	1095.67	1722	1118.10	1970	1188.05	2720	1466.90	3680	1617.45
NDSL														
$0 - 9,999	NA	0	1181	635.20	1030	674.04	1072	671.99	926	714.00	795	769.75	1050	770.12
10,000 - 14,999	NA	0	1005	726.93	1100	741.17	1170	741.71	932	798.05	854	806.73	1045	836.12
Over 15,000	NA	0	642	758.93	1056	837.75	1295	835.79	1453	825.41	1721	967.38	1603	1056.13
Other Loans														
$0 - 9,999	634	654.35	420	683.74	308	765.86	231	784.09	232	878.03	165	871.08	200	899.82
10,000 - 14,999	676	870.74	613	778.20	435	839.29	389	873.12	309	838.25	223	1023.88	274	1195.75
Over 15,000	730	956.18	739	885.78	761	990.67	929	1046.16	930	998.07	843	1170.93	861	1352.11
Total Loans														
$0 - 9,999	2738	920.77	2085	793.15	1721	834.27	2050	852.14	1726	982.20	1469	1024.00	2017	1172.83
10,000 - 14,999	2631	1006.22	2340	906.29	2116	943.78	2578	920.84	2031	1069.39	1819	1145.74	2418	1299.26
Over 15,000	2265	1106.82	2273	1019.94	2618	1062.15	4180	1106.56	4535	1130.64	5432	1394.01	6255	1588.21

* Data tabled are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

[1] Data are weighted values.

[2] Ns are unweighted Ns for the 204 subsample of the CIRP sample.

[3] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources. NA = not applicable.

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Table 4-11

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
By Academic Ability, Major Financing Categories
1972-73 through 1975-76

		1972-73			1973-74			1974-75			1975-76		
		Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
	N's	897	4211	3406	413	2629	2647	370	2365	2486	715	2326	2343
	Ability	$		%	$		%	$		%	$		%
Own Savings or Earnings	Low	259.95		24.9	569.54		35.7	513.67		28.3	581.41		31.5
	Medium	355.36		25.3	619.01		35.3	863.95		35.5	827.82		33.8
	High	403.08		21.9	631.47		30.8	807.26		30.0	869.28		30.3
Support of Family/Friends	Low	506.87		48.6	631.01		39.6	642.03		35.4	584.57		31.6
	Medium	702.92		50.0	702.59		40.1	991.73		40.7	990.67		40.5
	High	912.68		49.6	896.59		43.7	1240.28		45.6	1258.16		43.8
Scholarships/Grants	Low	138.67		13.3	218.54		13.7	415.57		22.9	427.66		23.1
	Medium	190.65		13.6	255.77		14.6	339.25		13.9	379.70		15.5
	High	350.20		19.0	360.26		17.6	426.05		15.7	461.94		16.1
Loans	Low	138.21		13.2	175.64		11.0	242.56		13.3	255.27		13.8
	Medium	157.48		11.2	175.02		10.0	239.74		9.9	250.96		10.3
	High	173.98		9.5	164.56		8.0	244.68		9.0	281.51		9.8
Total	Low	1043.70		100.0	1594.73		100.0	1813.83		99.9	1848.92		100.0
	Medium	1406.41		100.1	1752.39		100.0	2434.66		100.0	2449.16		100.1
	High	1839.94		100.0	2052.88		100.1	2718.28		100.3	2870.89		100.0

Table C-4-11

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
Major Categories by High School GPA, 1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category by High School GPA	1973-74			1974-75			1975-76			1976-77			1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	N[1]	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%
Own Savings/Earnings																					
Low	4948	545.42	32.3	4833	529.32	29.5	4121	490.34	27.7	4385	498.16	25.8	4344	508.95	24.1	3687	547.15	21.0	3414	463.49	19.0
Medium	21270	551.84	29.5	20059	567.94	29.3	18838	528.23	26.2	22024	567.59	26.5	20907	570.83	25.3	18806	630.04	20.9	17834	580.04	19.4
High	8989	515.52	23.4	10238	540.36	23.9	9893	542.83	22.3	12017	577.91	22.5	10405	604.14	22.6	11558	649.60	18.4	10702	626.87	17.2
Support of Family/ Friends																					
Low		646.50	38.2		744.97	41.6		679.83	38.3		745.42	38.6		831.02	39.4		1201.[illegible]	46.1		1141.68	46.9
Medium		815.42	43.5		869.04	44.8		907.82	45.0		928.85	43.4		972.16	43.1		1525.12	50.6		1448.74	48.6
High		960.99	43.7		1009.75	44.7		1086.51	44.5		1103.88	43.1		1116.60	41.8		1734.29	49.0		1668.94	45.8
Scholarships/Grants																					
Low		271.87	16.1		353.22	19.7		428.25	24.2		475.53	24.6		529.40	25.1		555.76	21.3		533.67	21.9
Medium		259.58	13.9		326.85	16.9		381.53	18.9		417.50	19.5		458.08	20.3		504.86	16.8		551.41	18.5
High		446.14	20.3		496.04	22.0		543.01	22.3		604.16	23.6		651.34	24.4		745.84	21.1		826.16	22.7
Loans																					
Low		192.22	11.4		131.96	7.4		145.67	8.2		185.62	9.6		212.71	10.1		275.27	[illegible].6		271.83	11.2
Medium		205.93	11.0		148.14	7.6		165.06	8.2		200.74	9.4		224.60	10.0		313.90	10.4		369.08	12.4
High		214.20	9.7		159.97	7.1		192.55	7.9		225.46	8.8		232.25	8.7		303.89	8.6		396.15	10.9
Other																					
Low		37.29	2.2		32.26	1.8		28.83	1.6		29.38	1.3		29.25	1.4		25.63	1.0		24.55	1.0
Medium		40.14	2.1		26.79	1.4		33.14	1.6		25.03	1.2		29.00	1.3		38.26	1.3		33.63	1.1
High		64.72	2.9		51.71	2.3		74.67	3.1		51.92	2.0		69.73	2.6		104.54	3.0		127.75	3.5
TOTAL																					
Low		1693.30	100.0		1791.73	100.0		1772.92	100.0		1930.11	100.0		2111.33	100.0		2605.34	100.0		2435.22	100.0
Medium		1872.89	100.0		1938.75	100.0		2015.78	100.0		2139.71	100.0		2254.67	100.0		3012.18	100.0		2982.91	100.0
High		2201.57	100.0		2257.83	100.0		2439.58	100.0		2563.33	100.0		2674.07	100.0		3538.16	100.0		3645.87	100.0

[1] Represents a 2% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values.

Figure 4-7

NLS Full-Time Financing Sources,
by Academic Ability, Major Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76

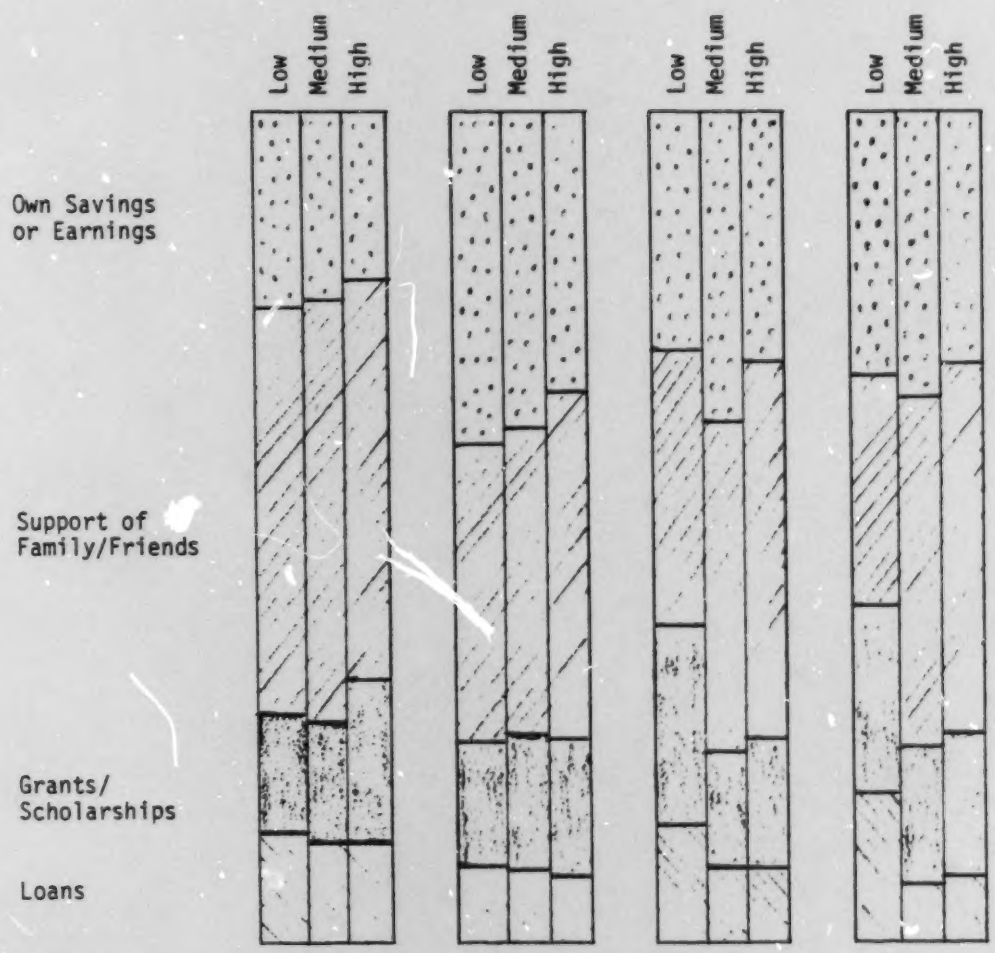
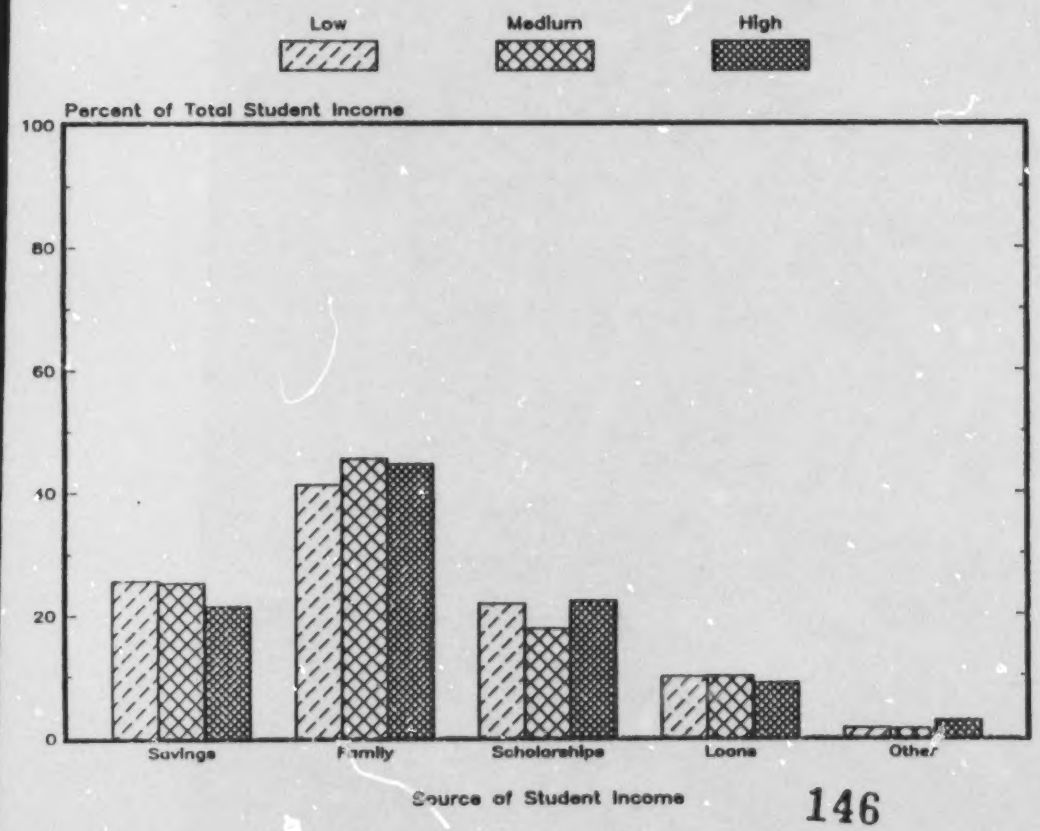


Figure C4-7

CIRP Major Student Financing Categories
1973–79 Averages by High School GPA



inconsistency between NLS and CIRP data is noted: whereas NLS high ability students receive slightly smaller scholarships/grants, the CIRP high ability freshmen do slightly better than lower ability students in this regard.

Within the student aid subcategories (Tables 4-11a and C-4-11a) some interesting patterns emerge. The federal need-based grant programs (BEOGs, SEOGs, etc.), in targeting on low income groups, actually reward lower ability students more than higher ability students. Perhaps in partial recognition of this, institutional and state grant programs target their resources more on higher ability groups. Among loan programs, the greatest variability is seen in the need-based NDSLs, where high ability students receive the highest loan amounts. Overall, the effect of federal need-based programs seems to be to give grants to lower ability students and loans to higher ability individuals.

When net prices are examined (Tables 4-11b and C-4-11b), the results are somewhat mixed. Considering family subsidies as part of net price (Method A), low ability NLS students pay a smaller share of net price in the third years than do upper ability students, whereas the results are the reverse for the first two years. Middle ability CIRP and NLS students consistently pay the highest net price under Method A. Excluding family subsidies from net price (Method B), low ability NLS students universally assume a lower net price share. Presumably, this is consistent with the position that lower ability students need more time for study and thus are able to provide less self-support. However, the CIRP patterns essentially are reversed. Now, low ability students tend to pay the highest net price, followed, closely by those of middle ability.

Tables 4-11-c and C-4-11c examine the data for those students who report some (other than zero) financing in a particular category. For the NLS it is seen that high ability student recipients receive slightly larger BEOGs; for the CIRP the reverse is

Table 4-11a

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
By Academic Ability, Selected Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76
in Dollars

		1972-73	1974-75	1975-76
BEOG	Low	28.18	88.86	117.53
	Medium	31.25	39.52	51.36
	High	36.00	27.81	35.65
SEOG	Low	6.22	31.55	20.58
	Medium	6.66	24.29	25.40
	High	7.63	20.43	19.41
College Scholarships/Grants	Low	18.73	67.68	68.69
	Medium	42.11	77.26	75.36
	High	104.23	133.12	140.17
State Scholarships	Low	22.49	25.40	24.36
	Medium	29.27	39.21	44.59
	High	73.00	93.68	95.31
FG..	Low	77.04	92.93	101.39
	Medium	71.94	76.30	78.64
	High	67.20	77.74	87.76
State Loans	Low	13.15	44.14	39.80
	Medium	16.24	27.31	33.20
	High	16.12	24.21	30.30
NDSL	Low	20.26	48.65	39.93
	Medium	40.83	66.92	56.30
	High	65.55	73.41	76.35
Other Grants	Low	63.05	202.08	196.50
	Medium	81.37	158.98	182.99
	High	129.34	151.01	171.40
Other Loans	Low	27.76	56.93	74.15
	Medium	28.47	69.21	82.82
	High	25.11	69.32	87.10
N's	Low	897	370	415
	Medium	4211	2365	2326
	High	3406	2486	2343

Table C-4-11a

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
Selected Categories, by High School GPA, 1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	N[1]	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average
BEOG														
Low	4948	0[2]	4833	138.77	4121	204.93	4385	220.99	4344	263.40	3687	260.79	4414	274.27
Medium	21270	0	20059	112.08	18838	162.56	22024	178.30	20907	196.49	18806	197.89	19834	270.81
High	8984	0	10238	109.46	9893	145.19	12017	156.03	10405	147.02	11558	160.14	10702	266.06
SEOG														
Low		0		27.54		29.27		37.37		39.60		39.48		45.23
Medium		0		21.75		24.57		27.51		30.20		32.36		38.18
High		0		21.22		30.86		30.64		36.09		33.32		49.61
College Scholarships/Grants														
Low		0		35.65		25.44		36.46		44.32		50.36		40.48
Medium		0		59.08		56.82		51.54		66.15		86.20		66.51
High		0		190.28		192.85		156.35		198.38		238.34		205.88
State Scholarships/Grants														
Low		138.78		48.87		54.33		50.62		58.32		73.64		68.93
Medium		193.88		75.70		70.19		73.01		78.51		92.53		88.57
High		400.24		135.62		131.89		124.42		139.60		156.02		152.86
FGSL														
Low		136.60		61.09		73.15		82.69		101.94		146.99		161.56
Medium		154.09		63.93		70.54		80.73		104.18		154.17		209.22
High		168.23		64.71		71.30		75.13		92.46		145.89		212.41
NDSL														
Low		0		33.25		40.96		45.63		45.64		58.73		46.76
Medium		0		45.08		53.58		55.68		53.24		71.18		73.63
High		0		59.63		79.60		79.16		78.24		90.83		94.59
Other Grants														
Low		133.08		102.39		114.28		130.09		123.75		131.50		104.76
Medium		65.69		58.24		67.40		87.13		86.73		95.87		87.34
High		45.90		39.46		42.22		136.72		130.27		158.01		151.74
Other Loans														
Low		55.62		37.63		31.56		57.29		65.14		69.54		63.52
Medium		51.83		39.13		40.94		64.34		67.18		88.55		86.23
High		45.97		35.63		41.64		71.17		61.54		67.17		89.15

[1] Represents a 20% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values

[2] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources.

Table 4-11b

Net Price Paid by Full-Time NLS Students,
by Academic Ability According to Two Calculation Methods
(Percentages)
1972-73 through 1975-76

Method A

		1972-73			1973-74			1974-75			1975-76		
		Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)	Own Earnings Or Savings	24.9 (897)	25.3 (4211)	21.9 (3406)	35.7 (413)	35.3 (2629)	30.8 (2647)	28.3 (370)	35.5 (2365)	30.0 (2486)	31.5 (415)	33.8 (2326)	30.3 (2343)
	Support of Family or Friends	48.6	50.0	49.6	39.6	40.1	43.7	35.4	40.7	45.6	31.6	40.5	43.8
	Unsubsidized Loan Amt.	9.8	8.3	7.0	6.4	5.8	4.7	8.1	6.0	5.5	10.3	7.7	7.3
	Total	83.3	83.6	78.5	81.7	81.2	79.2	71.8	82.2	81.1	73.4	82.0	81.4
Public Support	Scholarships/ Grants	13.3	13.6	19.0	13.7	14.6	17.6	22.9	13.9	15.7	23.1	15.5	16.1
	Subsidized Loan Amount	3.4	2.9	2.5	4.6	4.2	3.3	5.2	3.9	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.3
	Total	16.7	16.5	21.5	18.3	18.8	20.9	28.1	17.8	19.2	26.6	18.1	18.6

Method B

Student Net Price	34.7	33.6	28.9	42.1	41.1	35.5	36.4	41.5	35.5	41.8	41.5	37.6
Public Support	65.3	66.4	71.1	57.9	58.9	64.5	63.6	58.5	64.5	58.2	58.5	62.4

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decisionmaking unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes the unit to be the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies. For this disaggregation estimates were based upon loan relationships identified for all students.

Table C-4-11b

Net Price Paid by CIRP Students, by High School GPA
According to Two Calculation Methods, 1973-74 through 1979-80

Method A

Finance Category	1973-74			1974-75			1975-76			1976-77			1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)																					
Own Savings/Earnings	32.2	29.5	23.4	29.5	29.3	23.9	27.7	26.2	22.3	25.9	26.5	22.5	24.1	25.3	22.6	21.0	20.9	18.4	19.0	19.4	17.2
Support of Family/Friends	38.2	43.5	43.7	41.6	44.8	44.7	38.3	45.0	44.5	38.6	43.4	43.1	39.4	43.1	41.8	46.1	50.6	49.0	46.9	48.6	45.8
Unsubsidized Loan Amount	5.6	5.4	4.8	3.3	3.3	3.1	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.6
Total	76.0	78.4	71.9	74.4	77.4	71.7	70.8	76.0	71.4	68.7	74.0	69.5	67.8	72.7	68.1	71.1	75.5	70.7	69.6	72.1	66.6
Public Support																					
Scholarships/Grants	16.1	13.9	20.3	19.7	16.9	22.0	24.2	18.9	22.3	24.6	19.5	23.6	25.1	20.3	24.4	21.3	16.8	21.1	21.9	18.5	22.7
Subsidized Loan Amount	5.8	5.6	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.8	5.7	5.0	6.6	6.4	5.3	7.5	8.3	7.3
Total	21.9	19.5	25.2	23.8	21.2	26.0	27.6	22.3	25.6	30.0	24.8	28.5	30.9	26.0	29.4	27.9	23.2	26.4	29.4	26.8	30.0
Other	2.2	2.1	2.9	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.6	1.6	3.1	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.0	1.3	3.0	1.0	1.1	3.5

Method B

Student Net Price	37.8	34.9	28.2	32.8	32.6	27.0	32.5	31.0	26.9	30.1	30.6	26.4	28.4	29.5	26.3	25.0	24.9	21.7	22.7	23.5	20.8
Public Support	60.1	63.0	68.9	65.4	66.0	70.7	65.9	67.3	70.1	68.6	68.2	71.6	70.3	69.1	71.2	74.0	73.8	75.4	76.3	75.4	75.8
Other	2.2	2.1	2.9	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.6	1.6	3.1	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.0	1.3	3.0	1.0	1.1	3.5

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decision-making unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes that this unit is only the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies.

Table 4-11c

NLS Full-Time Aid Recipient Financing Sources,
By Academic Ability Categories of Disaggregation,
1972-73, 1974-75, 1975-76

	1972-73 Averages				1973-74 Averages				1974-75 Averages				1975-76 Averages			
	Avg. Amt. $ Total				Avg. Amt. $ Total				Avg. Amt. $ Total				Avg. Amt. $ Total			
	Low	Med	High	N	Low	Med	High	N	Low	Med	High	N	Low	Med	High	N
Own Savings or Earnings	550.88 (414)	630.71 (2310)	625.75 (2137)	4861	979.85 (1714)	1987.37 (1632)	955.23 (245)	3591	910.10 (202)	1337.65 (1488)	1183.30 (1652)	3342	1187.73 (197)	1310.49 (1431)	1244.83 (1604)	3234
Support of Family/Friends	984.45 (450)	1184.72 (2439)	1335.68 (2288)	5177	1447.20 (1413)	1502.19 (1218)	1662.36 (179)	2810	1572.28 (149)	1846.86 (1238)	2012.35 (1518)	2905	1765.68 (135)	1956.99 (1152)	2040.55 (1437)	2724
BEOG	649.19 (203)	655.00 (238)	656.76 (40)	481					786.61 (111)	671.03 (162)	669.78 (49)	322	852.62 (125)	706.49 (205)	708.36 (65)	395
SEOG	863.05 (45)	568.40 (58)	657.86 (7)	110					608.00 (83)	662.14 (106)	671.53 (21)	210	501.53 (88)	610.79 (115)	575.15 (20)	223
College Scholarship/Grants	571.97 (518)	701.12 (259)	795.23 (34)	811					1013.65 (406)	941.42 (193)	827.43 (26)	625	1078.08 (387)	863.72 (209)	855.60 (30)	626
State Scholarships	552.26 (381)	516.63 (208)	599.68 (30)	619					574.08 (314)	630.59 (137)	676.49 (17)	468	711.49 (291)	679.86 (148)	714.10 (15)	454
Other Grants	748.27 (654)	708.65 (494)	667.83 (79)	1227					1412.94 (369)	1191.56 (329)	1044.59 (52)	750	171.40 (382)	182.99 (358)	171.40 (64)	804
Veterans Administration	548.61	528.23	593.94						1524.72	1834.65	1019.91		1866.95	1751.68	1336.17	
Social Security Benefits	508.97	832.57	756.96						1315.87	1270.05	1303.41		1723.43	1297.81	1235.60	
Total Scholarships/Grants	745.74 (127)	727.93 (870)	838.78 (1294)	2687	1045.94 (940)	1078.19 (635)	1033.16 (85)	1660	1355.68 (119)	1203.23 (685)	1137.85 (933)	1737	1281.61 (143)	1242.20 (753)	1207.27 (907)	1803
FGSL	1233.99 (224)	1159.18 (275)	1024.22 (57)	556					1094.38 (165)	1197.94 (157)	1188.46 (32)	354	1369.40 (163)	1220.36 (151)	1286.53 (32)	346
State Loans	1154.29 (52)	1056.81 (61)	976.32 (10)	123					1403.77 (41)	1249.68 (50)	1292.36 (11)	102	1261.34 (50)	1420.63 (56)	1288.91 (12)	118
NDSL	646.07 (362)	674.46 (291)	838.03 (31)	684					797.78 (262)	811.12 (211)	729.92 (21)	494	764.56 (255)	734.77 (195)	721.66 (25)	475
Other Loans	1243.99 (75)	1080.88 (111)	1141.02 (20)	206					1062.24 (154)	1064.85 (161)	1142.53 (23)	338	87.10 (181)	82.82 (164)	74.15 (27)	372
Total Loans	1137.28 (113)	1006.76 (704)	893.24 (673)	1490	1139.15 (492)	1037.45 (463)	938.75 (63)	1018	1144.59 (79)	1140.21 (514)	1125.22 (555)	1148	1248.35 (85)	1195.61 (500)	1179.80 (565)	1150

Table C-4-[illegible]

CIRP Aid Recipients* Financing Sources by High School GPA
Selected Financing Categories, 1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	N[2]	Average[1]	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average
Own Savings/Earnings														
Low	3504	739.74	3201	775.92	2561	774.84	2774	783.25	2692	807.53	2162	903.13	2616	924.60
Medium	16424	706.54	14622	768.74	13262	745.30	16047	774.05	14750	814.33	10878	920.65	13363	946.42
High	7086	650.83	7548	717.32	7209	738.91	8949	775.13	7618	831.35	8232	922.03	7503	960.77
Support of Family/Friends														
Low	3369	996.50	3649	1015.96	3077	964.60	3252	1060.84	3222	1171.80	2747	1659.33	3293	1639.41
Medium	16489	1099.43	16519	1096.20	15533	1151.87	18272	1171.20	16997	1266.80	15447	1919.35	16650	2078.54
High	7365	1216.86	8636	1223.01	8352	1313.32	10330	1334.13	8707	1406.91	9704	2155.04	8678	2295.67
BEOG														
Low	NA	0[3]	1184	606.18	1156	819.99	1292	810.13	1424	819.72	1169	920.78	1659	859.02
Medium	NA	0	3782	572.40	3915	777.43	4769	781.84	4957	781.96	4361	837.75	6414	851.79
High	NA	0	1654	581.23	1687	791.63	2016	778.57	1786	787.40	2026	835.27	3172	857.66
SEOG														
Low	NA	0	293	483.12	256	615.84	350	550.43	381	549.09	334	590.38	441	621.22
Medium	NA	0	915	510.70	1065	556.35	1384	502.12	1499	517.64	1309	572.34	1771	543.68
High	NA	0	400	546.76	560	606.38	639	562.96	729	556.24	747	579.18	1069	602.53
College Grants														
Low	NA	0	350	540.68	255	497.11	311	657.45	370	661.77	381	720.99	395	674.90
Medium	NA	0	2943	456.00	2463	512.59	2485	643.62	2905	691.81	2901	817.58	2768	736.55
High	NA	0	3345	583.19	3093	650.89	2994	781.75	3195	820.01	3557	974.29	3166	946.35
State Scholarships/Grants														
Low	1272	631.13	455	621.68	448	639.80	463	531.57	531	567.70	505	639.00	620	637.92
Medium	7231	620.33	2994	573.83	2704	569.76	3298	524.35	3260	566.86	3093	601.66	3317	608.14
High	4773	771.99	2301	602.37	2260	601.69	2502	565.26	2414	598.03	2765	641.99	2964	643.71
Other Private Grants														
Low	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	156	510.76	196	599.91	179	706.22	179	602.77
Medium	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	1370	476.49	1414	486.69	1258	555.91	1341	555.63
High	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	1935	568.02	1724	581.48	1921	676.51	1854	722.50
Scholarships/Grants														
Low	1719	833.80	1887	912.73	1746	1056.72	1967	1084.77	2092	1133.23	1728	1293.71	2182	1279.43
Medium	8228	703.71	8034	824.82	7618	967.5[illegible]	9172	1006.15	9355	1048.77	8114	1174.05	9106	1248.96
High	4981	819.16	5562	870.78	5332	1007.[illegible]	6479	1098.17	5949	1156.75	6721	1305.87	6435	1440.42
FGSL														
Low	893	934.25	434	844.06	388	962.12	384	967.65	453	1034.28	475	1269.31	612	1322.96
Medium	4079	951.25	1655	940.07	1519	1013.46	1946	1037.08	2035	1151.63	2332	1466.31	3523	1492.72
High	1826	892.38	883	965.18	835	1034.35	1047	1058.43	959	1198.09	1472	1372.41	2005	1531.71
NDSL														
Low	NA	0	314	672.50	334	701.94	332	742.52	358	798.27	292	889.45	381	913.34
Medium	NA	0	1650	697.95	1809	753.12	1991	740.19	1882	788.57	1665	884.47	2175	907.29
High	NA	0	1007	696.14	1237	764.39	1398	754.48	1243	783.19	1414	870.62	1464	899.24
Other Loans														
Low	365	866.29	267	735.92	184	853.07	174	885.71	194	942.79	147	979.98	174	1131.44
Medium	1383	828.00	1086	809.90	954	887.30	1028	948.54	971	963.02	781	1109.48	842	1203.88
High	471	846.95	525	807.49	505	929.49	460	1015.60	427	973.77	384	1127.53	433	1368.75
Total Loans														
Low	1127	1029.48	891	878.42	804	945.39	911	993.67	975	1131.84	896	1249.79	1166	1424.93
Medium	4948	1015.77	3969	916.14	3913	968.50	5200	967.84	5074	1078.39	5045	1296.75	6519	1414.80
High	2130	958.45	2231	881.68	2407	942.94	3208	990.92	2784	1044.64	3338	1241.59	3980	1415.10

* Data tabled are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

[1] Data are weighted values.

[2] Ns are unweighted Ns for the 20% subsample of the CIRP sample.

[3] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources. NA = not applicable.

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students receive slightly smaller scholarships/grants, the CIRP high ability freshmen receive slightly more such money than lower abiity students.

Within the student aid subcategories (tables 4-11a and C-4-11a) some noteworthy patterns emerge. The federal need-based grant programs (BEOGs, SEOGs, etc.), dispense more money to lower ability students than to higher ability students. Perhaps in partial recognition of this, institutional and state grant programs target their resources more on higher ability groups. Among loan programs, the greatest variability is seen in the need-based NDSLs, where high-ability students receive the highest loan amounts. Overall, the effect of federal need-based programs seems to be to give grants to lower ability students and loans to higher ability individuals.

When net prices are examined (tables 4-11b and C-4-11b), the results are somewhat mixed. Considering family subsidies as part of net price (Method A), low ability NLS students pay a smaller share of net price in the third years than do upper ability students, whereas the same students pay a greater share for the first two years. Middle ability CIRP and NLS students consistently pay the highest net price under Method A. Excluding family subsidies from net price (Method B), low ability NLS students universally assume a lower net price share. Presumably, this is consistent with the position that lower ability students need more time for study and thus are able to provide less self-support. However, the CIRP patterns essentially are reversed. Low ability students tend to pay the highest net price, followed closely by those of middle ability.

Tables 4-11-c and C-4-11c examine the data for those students who report some (other than zero) financing in a particular category. For the NLS it is seen that high ability student recipients receive slightly larger BEOGs; for the CIRP high ability students receive smaller awards. NLS shows smaller SEOGs and generally larger institutional grants for high ability recipients but smaller state scholarships. CIRP

shows the lowest SEOGs for middle-income students and largest institutional grants for high ability students. Overall, however, the NLS patterns are less clear than in other disaggregations. That is to say student aid is clearly more need-based than merit based. (Again, the reader is warned about small N's in some of these categories.)

By High School Program

College students who had been enrolled in general academic programs in high school expend more for higher education than do those students who had been enrolled in high school vocational-technical curriculums (table 4-12 and figure 4-8). This probably reflects a greater tendency on the part of the latter group to attend lower cost community and technical colleges, where their vocational-technical curriculums can be pursued. Considering sources of support, full-time college students who had been enrolled in general academic curriculums in high school clearly receive more money from every source, save one, than do former high school vocational-technical students. The latter group tend to rely more heavily on loans. There are no CIRP data by high school program.

By student aid subcategories (table 4-12a), former general academic high school students receive smaller BEOGs but larger institutional and state grants, whereas former vocational-technical high school students take out larger FGSLs and NDSLs after the first year. Overall, students who had been in the general academic high school programs rely more on grants, and former vocational-technical students rely more on loans.

Net prices by high school program (table 4-12b) are noteworthy when support of family or friends is excluded from the students' share (Method B). When this is done, students who had been enrolled in vocational-technical programs in high school are

Table 4-12

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
by High School Program Major Financing Categories
1972-73 through 1975-76

		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
		Gen-Acad 8364	Voc-Tech 1052	5870	474	5439	356	5255	356
	H.S. Program	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Own Savings or Earnings	Gen-Acad.	374.69	23.2	615.54	32.2	803.02	31.7	829.95	31.7
	Voc-Tech	254.61	26.2	560.42	39.4	843.89	42.6	628.63	32.9
Support of Family/ Friends	Gen-Acad.	800.96	49.6	798.33	41.8	1092.45	43.1	1090.95	41.7
	Voc-Tech	415.56	42.8	515.71	36.3	622.23	31.4	588.91	30.8
Scholarships/Grants	Gen-Acad.	276.57	15.6	324.54	17.0	398.41	15.7	431.00	16.5
	Voc-Tech	132.99	10.5	179.86	12.7	281.00	14.2	412.35	21.6
Loans	Gen-Acad.	163.44	10.1	171.15	9.0	242.36	9.6	266.59	10.2
	Voc-Tech	167.82	17.3	165.35	11.6	234.40	11.8	281.52	14.7
Total	Gen-Acad.	1615.66	100.0	1909.56	100.0	2536.24	100.1	2618.49	100.1
	Voc-Tech	970.98	100.0	1421.34	100.0	1981.52	100.0	1911.41	100.0

Figure 4-8

NLS Full-Time Financing Sources,
by High School Program, Major Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76

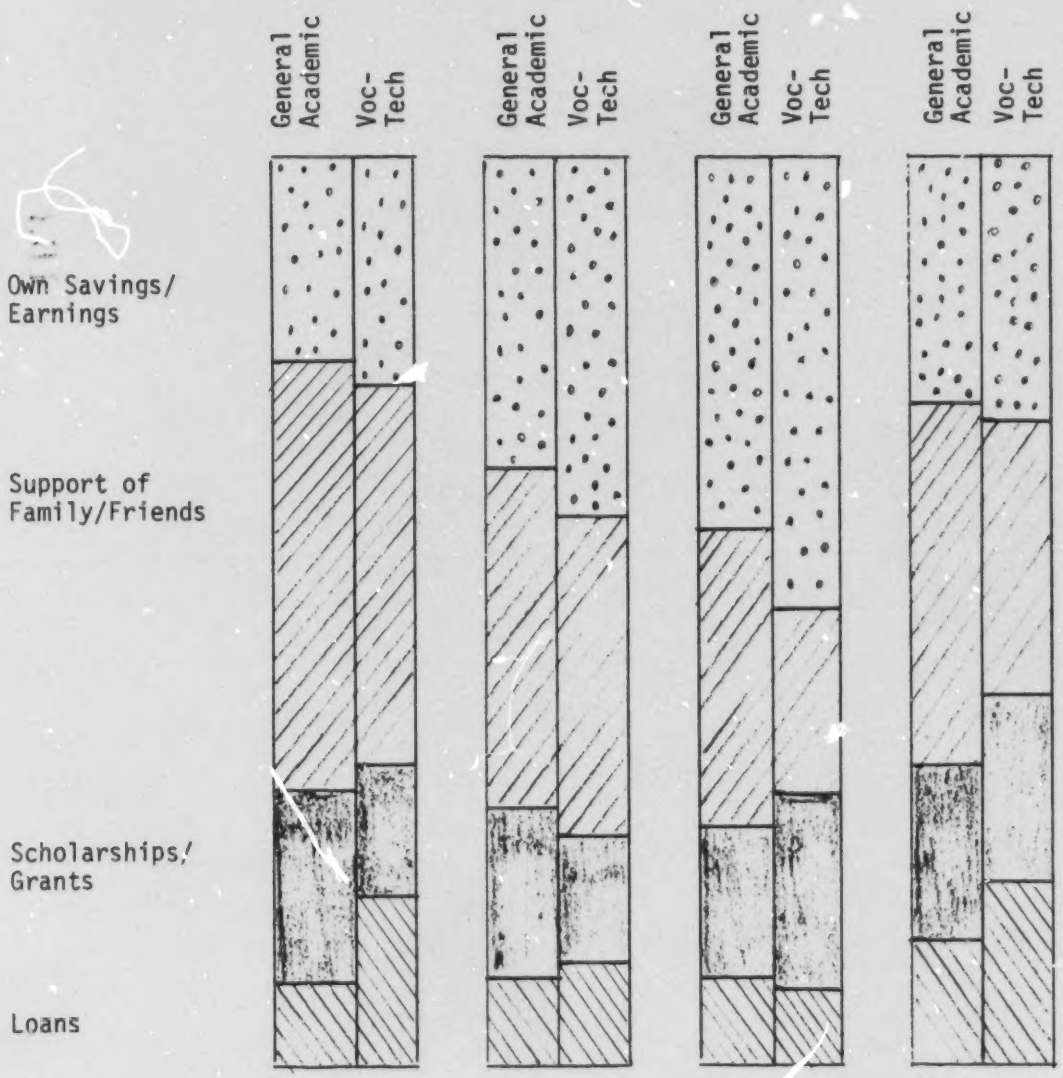

Table 4-12a

NLS Student Financing Sources,
By Type of High School Program, Selected Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76

	1972-73	. . .	1974-75	1975-76
BEOG				
Gen-Acad	35.04 (8364)		36.71 (5439)	45.90 (5255)
Voc-Tech	33.60 (1052)		58.85 (356)	103.38 (356)
SEOG				
Gen-Acad	8.63		22.24	22.27
Voc-Tech	7.53		23.87	20.93
College Scholarships				
Gen-Acad	75.63		108.26	109.91
Voc-Tech	14.52		35.28	46.29
State Scholarships				
Gen-Acad	52.14		66.80	68.59
Voc-Tech	12.18		31.77	35.50
FGSL				
Gen-Acad	68.38		80.03	84.28
Voc-Tech	101.94		83.28	117.53
State Loans				
Gen-Acad	16.58		26.99	30.13
Voc-Tech	17.20		9.72	29.59
NDSL				
Gen-Acad	50.86		68.02	65.14
Voc-Tech	20.19		85.98	81.87
Other Grants				
Gen-Acad	105.13		164.40	184.33
Voc-Tech	65.15		131.23	206.25
Other Loans				
Gen-Acad	27.62		67.32	87.04
Voc-Tech	28.49		55.42	52.53
N's				
Gen-Acad	8364		5439	5255
Voc-Tech	1052		356	356

Table 4-12b

Net Price Paid by Full-Time NLS Students,
By High School Program According to Two Calculation Methods
(Percentages)
1972-73 through 1975-76

Method A

		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
		Gen Acad	Voc-Tech	Gen Acad	Voc-Tech	Gen Acad	Voc-Tech	Gen Acad	Voc-Tech
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price	Own Earnings or Savings (N's)	23.2 (8364)	26.2 (1052)	32.2 (5870)	39.4 (474)	31.7 (5439)	42.6 (356)	31.7 (5255)	32.9 (356)
	Support of Family or Friends	49.6	42.8	41.8	36.3	43.1	31.4	41.7	30.8
	Unsubsidized Loan Amount	7.5	12.8	5.2	6.8	5.8	7.0	7.6	11.0
	TOTAL	80.3	81.8	79.2	82.5	80.6	81.0	81.0	74.7
Public Support	Scholarships/ Grants	17.1	13.7	17.0	12.7	15.7	14.2	16.5	21.6
	Subsidized Loan Amount	2.6	4.5	3.8	4.8	3.8	4.6	2.6	3.7
	TOTAL	19.7	18.2	20.8	17.5	19.5	18.8	19.1	25.3

Method B

Student Net Price	30.7	39.0	37.4	46.2	37.5	49.6	39.3	43.9
Public Support	69.3	61.0	62.6	53.8	62.5	50.4	60.7	56.1

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decisionmaking unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes the unit to be the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies. For this disaggregation estimates were based upon loan relationships identified for all students.

seen to pay a markedly greater share of their net costs than do former general academic enrollees. For example, in 1975-76 the gap was more than 10 percentage points. Because family subsidies are considerably less for the latter group, much less variation occurs under Method A.

By Siblings in School

In the mid-1970s, the argument was made that the needs assessments of student aid programs should take into account the number of family members enrolled in college at one time. This suggestion gave rise in this paper to an analysis that disaggregated student financing data by number of siblings in school.

Although tables 4-13 and C-4-13 show little variation in total amounts financed, a few patterns are noteworthy (see also figure 4-9). NLS data seem to indicate that having more siblings enrolled is associated with more self-support. For example, by the fourth year of the study students with two or more such siblings earned $1010.87 compared to only $799.30 for those with no siblings enrolled--presumably reflecting the student's necessity to work to help defray the family financing burden. On the other hand, CIRP data, which are only for three years, do not support this pattern. Perhaps families see each offspring through the first year and expect greater self-help thereafter. The data for support of family and friends is even more interesting. There seems to be very little relationship between number of siblings and family ability to support their dependent children. Regarding scholarships and grants, there is only a modest relationship between number of siblings enrolled and amounts awarded; the patterns for loans are also weak.

Among selected grant and loan categories, there is very little evidence from NLS that aid officers take the number of siblings into account (table 4-13a). On the whole, NLS students with siblings in college do not receive more in BEOGs, SEOGs,

Table 4-13

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
By Siblings in School Major Financing Categories
1972-73 through 1975-76

		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
	N's	No Sib 4948	1 Sib 1949 / 1+ Sib 609	No Sib 3264	1 Sib 1377 / 1+ Sib 436	No Sib 2894	1 Sib 1317 / 1+ Sib 420	No Sib 2779	1 Sib 1274 / 1+ Sib 422
	Siblings	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Own Savings or Earnings	No Sib	350.31	23.3	614.32	33.6	796.85	31.6	799.30	31.1
	1 Sib	396.91	24.8	612.00	32.2	814.27	32.4	785.79	31.0
	1+ Sib	413.88	24.9	611.91	31.6	940.76	37.5	1010.37	37.6
Support of Family/Friends	No Sib	750.90	49.9	758.84	41.5	1074.23	42.6	1063.92	41.4
	1 Sib	781.88	48.8	819.54	43.2	1091.98	43.4	1079.74	42.5
	1+ Sib	788.68	47.4	803.45	41.5	956.24	38.1	1003.85	37.3
Scholarships/Grants	No Sib	241.50	16.0	283.29	15.5	399.84	15.9	427.57	16.6
	1 Sib	264.96	16.5	318.70	16.8	364.57	14.5	403.30	15.9
	1+ Sib	301.68	18.1	335.58	17.4	379.72	15.1	437.14	16.3
Loans	No Sib	162.84	10.8	174.04	9.5	251.46	10.0	281.54	10.9
	1 Sib	159.04	9.9	148.63	7.8	242.53	9.7	269.10	10.6
	1+ Sib	160.13	9.6	183.14	9.5	233.27	9.3	238.80	8.9
Total	No Sib	1505.56	100.0	1830.49	100.1	2522.37	100.1	2572.33	100.0
	1 Sib	1602.80	100.0	1898.87	100.0	2513.35	100.0	2537.93	100.0
	1+ Sib	1664.37	100.0	1934.08	100.0	2509.99	100.0	2690.66	100.1

Tabel C-4-13

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
Major Categories by Siblings in School, 1973-74, 1978-79, and 1979-80

Finance Category by Siblings in School	1973-74[2]			1978-79			1979-80		
	N[1]	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%
Own Savings/Earnings									
None	15815	546.41	28.3	21214	624.81	20.6	21559	562.60	18.9
One	8879	544.81	27.9	8815	626.29	19.5	9235	585.41	18.7
More than 1	2342	558.77	28.6	3101	616.99	19.0	3497	573.18	18.4
Support of Family/ Friends									
None		818.67	42.3		1467.02	48.5		1401.80	47.1
One		867.65	44.4		1678.63	52.3		1554.50	49.7
More than 1		794.09	40.6		1641.05	50.6		1478.46	47.5
Scholarships/Grants									
None		308.90	16.0		569.34	18.8		602.84	20.2
One		289.38	14.8		548.80	17.1		580.42	18.6
More than 1		333.97	17.1		645.56	19.9		671.99	21.6
Loans									
None		212.40	11.0		313.07	10.3		359.86	12.1
One		208.73	10.7		301.78	9.4		354.22	11.3
More than 1		217.44	11.1		286.51	8.8		339.98	10.9
Other									
None		46.97	2.4		52.43	1.7		50.83	1.7
One		43.83	2.2		53.57	1.7		52.63	1.7
More than 1		49.26	2.5		50.43	1.6		49.12	1.6
TOTAL									
None		1933.34	100.0		3026.68	100.0		2977.93	100.0
One		1954.41	100.0		3209.07	100.0		2127.18	100.0
More than 1		1953.53	100.0		3240.54	100.0		3112.73	100.0

[1] Represents a 20% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values.

[2] These data were collected only in the three years tabled.

Figure 4-9

NLS Full-Time Financing Sources,
by Siblings in School, Major Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76

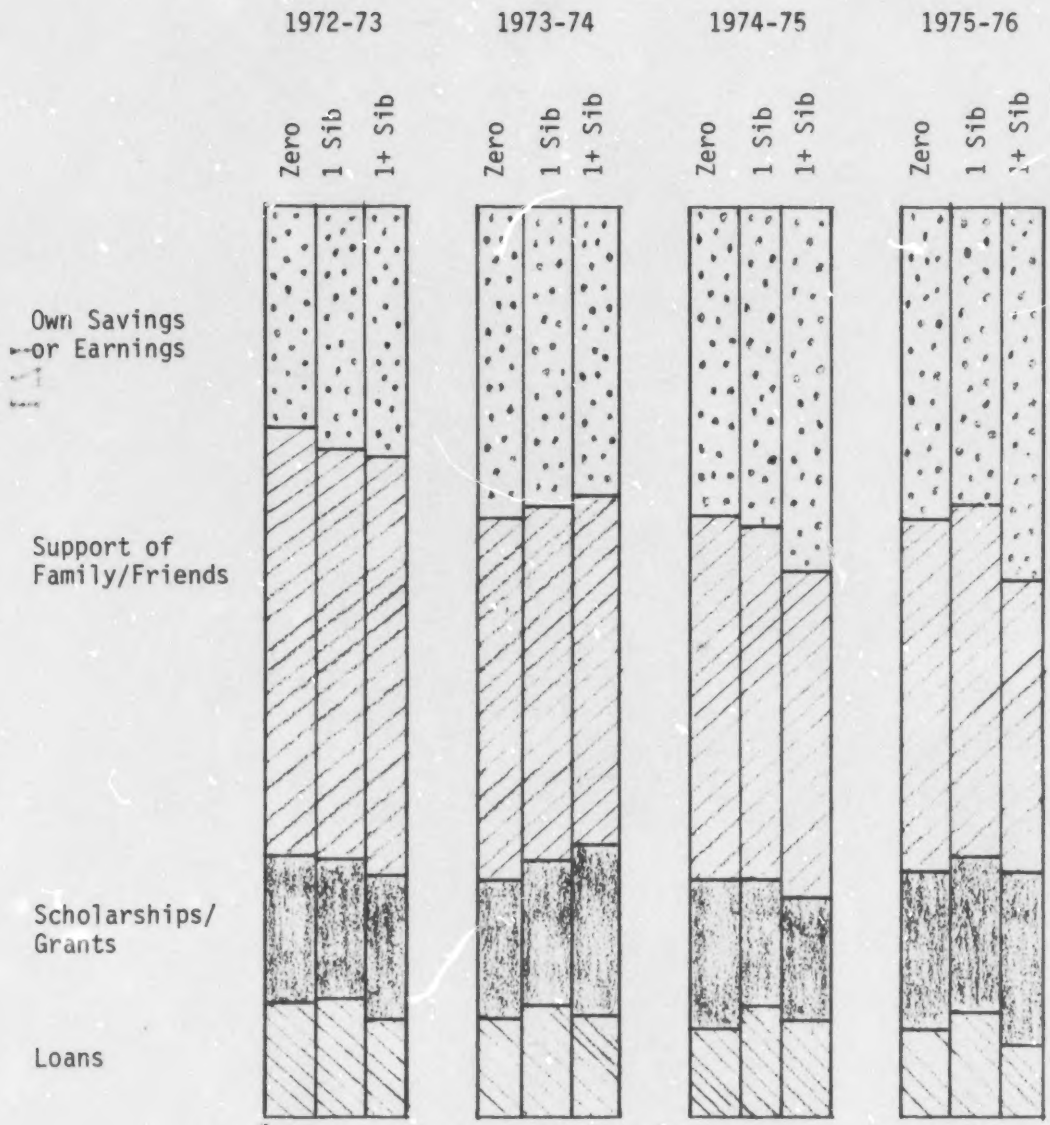

Table 4-13a

NLS Student Financing Sources,
By Siblings in School, Selected Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76

	1972-73	. . .	1974-75	1975-76
BEOG				
No Siblings	31.78 (4948)		39.06 (2894)	51.50 (2779)
1 Sibling	31.84 (1949)		28.37 (1317)	40.83 (1274)
1+ Sibling	42.98 (609)		33.67 (420)	48.83 (422)
SEOG				
No Sibling	7.08		22.99	20.97
1 Sibling	6.83		23.00	25.86
1+ Sibling	9.68		18.44	17.42
College Scholarships/Grants				
No Siblings	56.86		96.63	93.05
1 Sibling	75.00		116.98	119.64
1+ Sibling	84.23		123.32	119.47
State Scholarships				
No Sibling	42.54		71.07	73.28
1 Sibling	59.11		58.52	62.07
1+ Sibling	45.65		58.84	51.93
FGSL				
No Sibling	76.63		83.64	98.68
1 Sibling	50.80		61.94	71.89
1+ Sibling	57.68		85.92	60.71
State Loans				
No Siblings	16.22		24.11	27.33
1 Sibling	19.88		35.32	45.04
1+ Sibling	18.43		26.71	34.48
NDSL				
No Sibling	42.64		70.46	68.88
1 Sibling	58.33		72.41	62.21
1+ Sibling	51.15		56.36	66.45
Other Grants				
No Siblings	103.25		170.09	188.77
1 Sibling	92.18		138.00	154.90
1+ Sibling	119.14		145.45	199.49
Other Loans				
No Siblings	27.36		73.25	86.65
1 Sibling	30.04		72.86	89.96
1+ Sibling	32.88		64.28	77.16
N's				
No Siblings	4948		2894	2779
1 Sibling	1949		1317	1274
1+ Sibling	609		420	422

state scholarships, FGSLs, state loans, or NDSLs than those without siblings. There is some evidence, however, that institutions may draw modestly upon their own funds in adjusting aid awards for this factor.

On the other hand, CIRP data show some attention to sibling enrollment in awarding aid to freshmen (table C-4-13a). In all but one Scholarship/Grant category, students having more than one sibling enrolled receive more assistance in the two years for which good data are available.

As one would expect, net prices do not vary much on this dimension. In the last two years of the NLS, students having two or more siblings enrolled pay a proportionately larger share of net price than do those with one or no siblings enrolled (Method B only) (table 4-13b). CIRP data, which are only for three years, show slightly higher net prices for students with more than one sibling enrolled and slightly lower net prices for those with only one sibling enrolled (Method A) (table C-4-13b).

CIRP data for those who report some support in a particular category are reported for three years in table C-4-13c. The proportion of recipient students in each (sibling) category who receive scholarships/grants and loans is fully constant. Average total scholarship/grant awards in the most recent two years are about $100 higher for students with more than one sibling enrolled; average loans are highest for those without siblings enrolled, while surprisingly average family/friends support is less for those without siblings.

By Institutional Level

It comes as little surprise that total amounts of college expenses financed by students vary with the level of institution attended (see tables 4-14 and C-4-14). Four-year institutions, of course, witness students financing the largest amounts,

Table C-4-13a

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
Selected Categories, by Siblings in School,
1973-74, 1978-79, and 1979-80

	1973-74[3]			. . . .	1978-79			1979-80		
N[1]	15815	8879	2342		21214	8815	3101	21559	9235	3497
		Average				Average			Average	
Finance Category	None	One	More than One		None	One	More than One	None	One	More than One
BEOG	$0[2]	$0	$0		$191.89	$191.78	$253.79	$268.94	$257.78	$315.67
SEOG	0	0	0		32.10	33.29	46.57	41.90	36.88	54.15
College Scholarships/Grants	0	0	0		115.26	126.48	137.56	87.07	94.73	107.14
State Scholarships/Grants	228.41	231.00	273.39		103.32	107.67	120.64	96.00	100.09	111.71
FGSL	160.17	156.68	169.56		157.59	141.98	134.48	206.15	192.65	187.65
NDSL	0	0	0		72.89	78.82	82.80	72.02	72.87	81.55
Other Grants	80.48	58.38	60.59		126.76	89.57	87.00	108.93	90.94	83.32
Other Loans	52.23	52.06	47.87		82.59	80.98	69.23	81.70	88.69	70.77

[1] Represents a 20% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values

[2] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources.

[3] These data were collected only in the three years tabled.

Table 4-13b

Net Price Paid by Full-Time NLS Students,
By Siblings in School
According to Two Calculation Methods
(Percentages)
1972-73 through 1975-76

Method A

		1972-73			1973-74			1974-75			1975-76		
		None	One	One +	None	One	One +	None	One	One +	None	One	One +
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)	Own Earnings or Savings	23.3 (4948)	24.8 (1949)	24.9 (609)	33.6 (3264)	32.2 (1377)	31.6 (436)	31.6 (2894)	32.4 (1317)	37.5 (420)	31.1 (2779)	31.0 (1274)	37.6 (422)
	Support of Family or Friends	49.9	48.8	47.4	41.5	43.2	41.5	42.6	43.4	38.1	41.4	42.5	37.3
	Unsubsidized Loan Amount	8.0	7.3	7.1	5.5	4.5	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.6	8.1	7.9	6.6
	TOTAL	81.2	80.9	79.4	80.6	79.9	78.6	80.3	81.7	81.2	80.6	81.4	81.5
Public Support	Scholarships/ Grants	16.0	16.5	18.1	15.5	16.8	17.4	15.9	14.5	15.1	16.6	15.9	16.3
	Subsidized Loan Amount	2.8	2.6	2.5	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.3
	TOTAL	18.8	19.1	20.6	19.5	20.1	21.4	19.8	18.3	18.8	19.4	18.6	18.6

Method B

Student Net Price	31.3	32.1	32.0	39.1	36.7	37.1	37.7	38.3	43.1	39.2	38.9	44.2
Public Support	68.7	67.9	68.0	60.9	63.3	62.9	62.3	61.7	56.9	60.8	61.1	55.8

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decisionmaking unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes the unit to be the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies. For this disaggregation estimates were based upon loan relationships identified for all students.

Table C-4-13b

Net Price Paid by CIRP Students, by Siblings in School
According to Two Calculation Methods
1973-74 through 1979-80

Method A

	1973-74			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79			1979-80		
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)	None	One	More than One					None	One	More than One	None	One	More than One
Own Savings/Earnings	28.3	27.9	28.6					20.6	19.5	19.0	18.9	18.7	18.4
Support of Family/ Friends	42.3	44.4	40.6					48.5	52.3	50.6	47.1	49.7	47.5
Unsubsidized Loan Amounts	5.4	5.2	5.4					3.9	3.6	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.6
Total	76.0	77.5	74.6					73.0	75.4	72.9	70.0	72.1	69.5
Public Support													
Scholarships/Grants	16.0	14.8	17.1					18.8	17.1	19.9	20.2	18.6	21.6
Subsidized Loan Amount	5.6	5.5	5.7					6.4	5.8	5.5	8.1	7.6	7.3
Total	21.6	20.3	22.8					25.2	22.9	25.4	28.3	26.2	28.9
Other	2.4	2.2	2.5					1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6

Method B

Student Net Price	33.7	33.1	34.0					24.5	23.1	22.3	22.9	22.4	22.0
Public Support	63.9	64.7	63.4					73.7	75.2	76.0	75.4	75.9	76.4
Other	2.4	2.2	2.5					1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decision-making unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes that this unit is only the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies.

Table C-4-13c

CIRP Aid Recipients* Financing Sources
by Number of Siblings in College
Selected Financing Categories

	1973-74			. . .	1978-79			1979-80		
	Average				Average			Average		
Finance Category	None	One	More than One		None	One	More than One	None	One	More than One
Own Savings/Earnings	$693.00[1] (12343)[2]	$698.14 (6837)	$703.73 (1799)		$915.11 (14599)	$925.35 (5988)	$931.26 (2081)	$935.16 (14530)	$962.41 (6137)	$964.18 (2376)
Support of Family/Friends	1079.79 (12540)	1157.93 (6949)	1169.44 (1728)		1869.68 (17349)	2083.85 (7357)	2118.32 (2514)	2028.46 (17264)	2206.77 (7516)	2205.44 (2789)
BEOG	0[3] NA	0 NA	0 NA		859.15 (4542)	823.62 (1919)	850.29 (850)	859.91 (6815)	819.76 (2891)	880.68 (1308)
SEOG	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA		573.25 (1456)	553.54 (596)	639.47 (270)	573.81 (1964)	547.23 (813)	597.18 (431)
College Grants	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA		874.41 (4267)	878.79 (1772)	949.40 (655)	786.84 (3840)	857.20 (1688)	904.11 (695)
State Scholarships/Grants	672.14 (6137)	665.61 (3371)	693.54 (970)		609.71 (3976)	623.57 (1647)	682.50 (569)	605.60 (4029)	633.35 (1694)	668.26 (674)
Other Private Grants	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA		624.32 (2188)	624.65 (822)	687.61 (266)	613.29 (2137)	661.59 (845)	693.02 (324)
Scholarships/Grants	762.54 (6934)	737.93 (3705)	742.93 (1063)		1221.64 (10513)	1218.47 (4207)	1318.77 (1572)	1287.47 (11163)	1287.54 (4615)	1388.24 (1889)
FGSL	940.54 (3150)	921.69 (1737)	885.41 (508)		1388.62 (2721)	1280.55 (1049)	1244.33 (396)	1533.00 (3827)	1430.37 (1625)	1370.61 (640)
NDSL	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA		901.53 (2186)	841.70 (929)	865.97 (368)	931.32 (2370)	870.43 (1040)	870.71 (452)
Other Loans	829.77 (1049)	845.33 (532)	813.10 (155)		1108.46 (847)	1079.69 (318)	1080.61 (113)	1222.15 (940)	1251.93 (367)	1155.64 (112)
Total Loans	1006.55 (3812)	1006.89 (2059)	954.31 (601)		1308.88 (5799)	1222.15 (2359)	1210.24 (880)	1440.64 (7097)	1384.82 (3042)	1332.69 (1211)

* Data tabled are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

[1] Data are weighted values.

[2] Ns are unweighted Ns for the 20% subsample of the CIRP sample.

[3] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources. NA = not applicable.

Table 4-14

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Sources, by Institutional Level
Major Financing Categories, 1972-73 through 1975-76

		1972-73				1973-74				1974-75				1975-76			
	N	9079	$ 547	%		5918	$ 369	%		5123	$ 442	%		2839	$ 406		
		FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
Own Savings or Earnings	Voc & Rel	218.76 (800)	223.69	19.9	50.6	714.05 (545)	671.19	44.2	73.7	661.78 (369)	1266.77	39.4	83.1	621.38 (262)	434.43	42.3	79.4
	2-Year	241.53 (957)	143.96	31.2	39.8	524.49 (1615)	704.41	46.8	74.0	748.78 (789)	825.72	48.3	73.6	627.19 (362)	703.93	41.9	81.9
	4-Year	380.16 (1438)	216.12	21.3	28.4	643.76 (4557)	908.48	29.2	65.8	823.20 (5010)	919.63	30.2	61.8	795.09 (2836)	729.93	27.7	66.4
	Other	178.08 (134)	127.37	22.6	41.1	170.55 (34)	226.56	20.5	26.6	679.81 (76)	138.58	38.3	21.8	219.71 (48)	15.11	28.7	43.5
Support of Family/ Friends	Voc & Rel	504.72	141.53	45.9	32.0	484.80	156.20	30.0	17.2	624.99	72.60	37.2	4.8	389.64	34.54	26.5	6.3
	2-Year	363.91	162.58	47.0	45.0	372.43	108.61	33.2	11.4	429.55	197.54	27.7	17.6	449.57	103.76	30.0	12.1
	4-Year	956.77	446.94	53.5	58.6	978.37	333.75	44.4	24.2	1222.61	399.97	44.8	26.9	1326.88	188.41	46.3	17.1
	Other	348.24	132.18	44.3	42.6	512.45	51.39	61.7	6.0	600.96	374.19	33.8	58.8	309.72	3.00	40.5	8.6
Scholarship/ Grants	Voc & Rel	102.23	35.39	9.3	8.0	160.58	8.99	9.9	1.0	165.47	40.22	9.8	2.6	246.87	50.85	16.8	9.3
	2-Year	111.40	44.68	14.4	12.4	154.01	112.95	13.7	11.9	294.63	61.54	19.0	5.5	317.02	45.15	21.2	5.3
	4-Year	265.65	48.39	14.9	6.4	380.74	77.70	17.3	5.6	415.80	98.94	15.2	6.6	454.04	118.18	15.8	10.7
	Other	134.00	6.34	17.0	2.0	96.24	573.37	11.6	67.4	398.23	124.05	22.4	19.4	187.09	3.69	24.5	10.6
Loans	Voc & Rel	272.87	41.72	24.9	9.4	257.78	74.20	15.9	8.1	228.09	145.35	13.6	9.5	211.89	27.23	14.4	5.0
	2-Year	57.63	10.12	7.4	2.8	69.84	25.95	6.3	2.7	78.14	37.66	5.0	3.3	104.52	7.08	6.9	0.7
	4-Year	185.99	50.85	10.3	6.6	198.33	61.10	9.1	4.4	267.13	69.92	9.8	4.7	289.96	63.04	10.2	5.7
	Other	126.20	44.12	16.1	14.3	50.96	.00	6.2	0.0	96.44	.00	5.5	0.0	48.07	12.96	6.3	37.3
TOTAL	Voc & Rel	1098.58	442.31	100.0	100.0	1617.22	910.58	100.0	100.0	1680.34	1524.94	100.0	100.0	1469.78	547.05	100.0	100.0
	2-Year	774.48	361.34	100.0	100.0	1120.82	951.92	100.0	100.0	1551.10	1122.46	100.0	100.0	1498.30	859.92	100.0	100.0
	4-Year	1788.58	762.30	100.0	100.0	2201.20	1381.02	100.0	100.0	2728.74	1488.46	100.0	100.0	2865.96	1099.56	100.0	100.0
	Other	786.53	310.01	100.0	100.0	830.20	851.31	100.0	100.0	1775.43	636.83	100.0	100.0	764.60	34.76	100.0	100.0

Table C-4-14

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
Major Categories by Institutional Level, 1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category by Institutional Level	1973-74			1974-75			1975-76			1976-77			1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	N[1]	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%
Own Savings/Earnings																					
University	12488	608.69	27.9	14790	657.05	27.9	13698	587.63	24.1	16337	653.29	24.4	13594	694.36	25.1	12619	719.92	18.4	11951	761.26	18.6
4-Year	17917	505.65	23.7	15686	530.45	23.7	15353	519.83	22.0	16718	558.15	22.5	17992	564.47	22.1	17656	620.92	18.4	18476	547.26	16.2
2-Year	5000	539.69	38.4	4876	504.99	35.0	4050	482.01	32.5	5671	502.09	29.8	4353	483.64	27.9	4029	560.16	25.1	4756	467.71	23.2
Support of Family/ Friends																					
University		1078.62	49.5		1175.96	49.9		1282.85	52.5		1328.20	49.5		1365.18	49.4		2249.64	57.5		2294.02	55.9
4-Year		916.68	42.9		1014.43	45.3		1025.51	43.4		1061.55	42.7		1072.10	42.0		1636.21	48.5		1610.08	47.8
2-Year		477.04	33.9		513.93	35.6		507.93	34.3		605.13	35.9		604.51	34.8		947.35	42.5		828.55	39.4
Scholarships/Grants																					
University		281.38	12.9		328.12	13.9		375.68	15.4		457.78	17.1		468.39	16.9		596.34	15.2		598.53	14.6
4-Year		370.25	17.3		459.90	20.6		522.63	22.1		576.61	23.2		605.83	23.8		699.97	20.7		731.40	21.7
2-Year		223.58	15.9		307.06	21.3		361.13	24.4		389.29	23.1		428.09	24.7		421.16	18.9		477.42	22.7
Loans																					
University		184.53	8.5		168.91	7.2		164.90	6.7		215.98	8.1		211.26	7.6		315.07	8.0		410.93	10.0
4-Year		273.85	12.8		183.46	8.2		228.00	9.7		244.33	9.8		254.63	10.0		322.74	9.6		391.10	11.6
2-Year		138.80	9.9		96.02	6.6		109.32	7.4		163.93	9.7		195.85	11.3		280.03	12.6		290.21	13.8
Other																					
University		25.77	1.2		27.14	1.2		32.17	1.3		27.54	1.0		26.85	1.0		34.46	0.9		33.59	0.8
4-Year		71.43	3.3		49.45	2.2		65.20	2.8		42.95	1.7		53.57	2.1		94.91	2.8		91.56	2.7
2-Year		26.69	1.9		22.03	1.5		22.14	1.5		23.12	1.4		24.40	1.4		18.70	0.8		19.62	0.9
TOTAL																					
University		2178.99	100.0		2357.18	100.0		2443.23	100.0		2682.79	100.0		2766.04	100.0		3915.42	100.0		4094.32	100.0
4-Year		2137.89	100.0		2237.69	100.0		2361.16	100.0		2483.58	100.0		2550.59	100.0		3374.76	100.0		3371.41	100.0
2-Year		1405.80	100.0		1444.04	100.0		1482.53	100.0		1683.56	100.0		1736.50	100.0		2227.39	100.0		2103.52	100.0

[1]Represents a 20% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values.

being more than 130 percent higher than the amounts financed in two-year colleges in the first year and more than 90 percent higher in the fourth year (NLS). CIRP data for freshmen show smaller disparities. Until the fourth year (NLS) the amounts financed for vocational and related institutions fall between the amounts financed at two-year and four-year colleges.

Due to the great range of total amounts financed, disparities by category are seen most clearly by comparing the share or percentage figures (tables 4-14 and C-4-14 and figures 4-10 and C-4-10). Overall, students at two-year institutions self-finance a larger portion of their total amounts than do students at universities and four-year or vocational and related kinds of institutions. Not surprisingly, students at universities and four-year institutions receive larger share support from family and friends. In viewing student aid, the disparate classification systems of NLS and CIRP come into play. NLS student aid patterns are mixed although loans are preponderently the financing domain of students at vocational and related institutions. CIRP patterns show clearly that university students finance lesser shares through scholarships/grants and loans than do students at four- and two-year colleges.

Breakdowns of student aid categories suggest a few patterns (tables 4-14a and C-4-14a). Generally, from NLS, the larger BEOG, SEOG, institutional awards, and state scholarships and loans go to students attending four-year schools, which includes universities. But CIRP shows that it is four-year colleges, not universities, that largely account for this pattern. GSLs are most heavily used in the vocational and related schools. NDSLs are underutilized at two-year schools (CIRP).

The NLS net price data by institutional level (table 4-14b) show a mixed pattern when the student and family are considered as the decisionmaking unit (Method A); however, when only the student is so considered (Method B), those attending four-year institutions pay the smallest net price share. The share the NLS four-year college

Figure 4-10

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
by Institutional Level
Major Financing Categories, 1972-73 through 1975-76

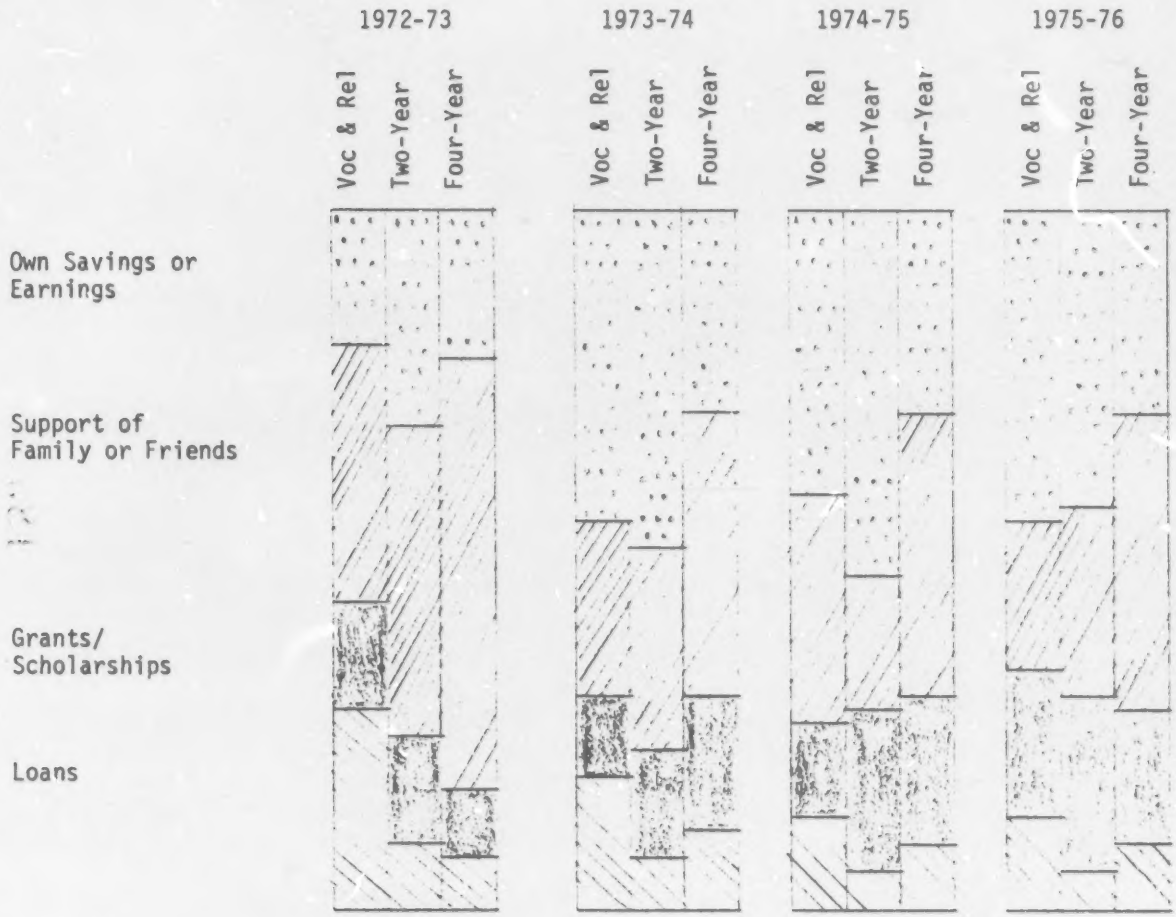

Figure C4-10

CIRP Major Student Financing Categories
1973–79 Averages by Type of College

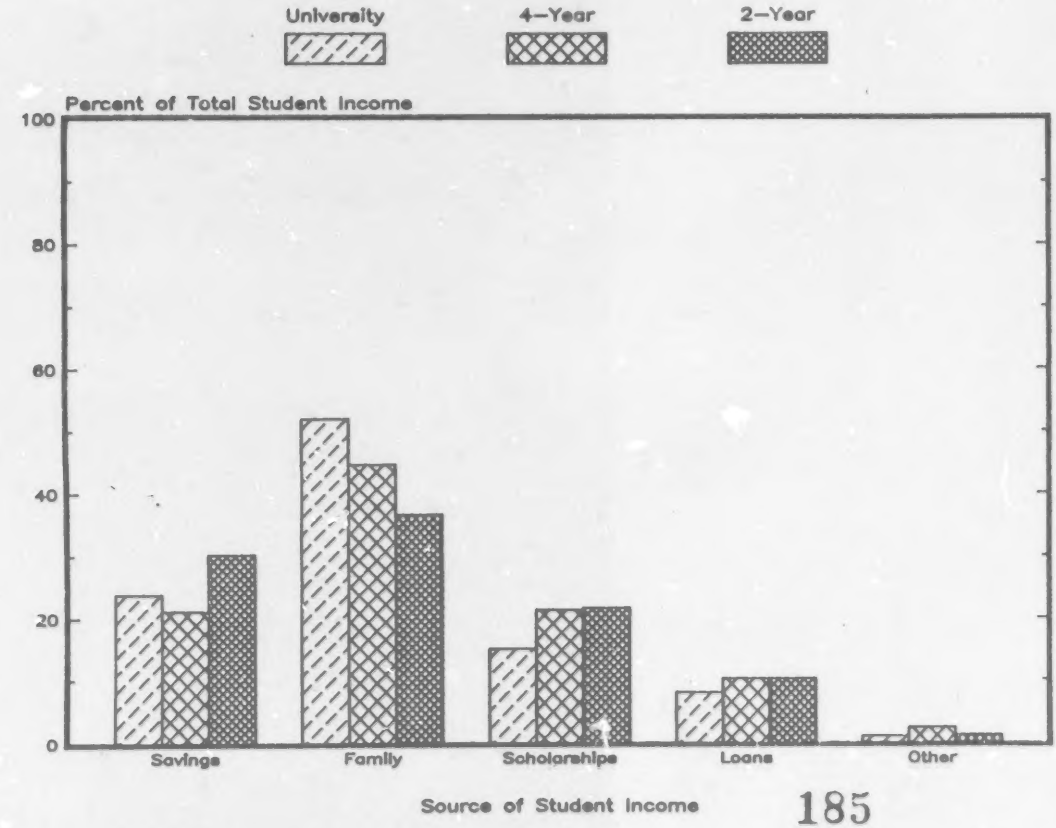

Table 4-14a

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
By Institutional Level
Selected Financing Categories
1972-73 through 1975-76

	1972-73				1974-75				1975-76			
	Voc & Rel	2-Year	4-Year	Other	Voc & Rel	2-Year	4-Year	Other	Voc & Rel	2-Year	4-Year	Other
N's	(800)	(957)	(1438)	(134)	(369)	(789)	(5010)	(76)	(262)	(362)	(2836)	(48)
BEOG	7.40	15.88	38.59	11.51	18.25	37.78	42.04	4.37	42.74	93.01	41.26	.00
SEOG	8.19	.64	3.73	.90	4.47	14.19	24.81	13.78	22.42	13.61	22.04	.00
College Scholarships/ Grants	10.09	22.35	69.11	14.43	11.76	22.33	120.94	17.27	8.80	17.80	137.50	15.72
State Scholarships	9.16	18.69	44.67	31.26	20.19	11.74	73.01	101.69	28.17	8.00	79.00	20.38
FGSL	185.14	33.02	86.17	32.87	150.11	37.81	82.74	1.99	139.58	54.01	77.72	11.41
State Loans	25.83	1.34	12.14	15.73	1.01	6.96	30.50	.00	19.19	.00	38.01	.00
NDSL	6.16	12.31	61.58	6.89	5.86	18.67	80.76	19.49	7.45	11.89	79.75	12.47
Other Grants	67.39	53.84	109.55	75.91	116.29	217.86	164.02	301.91	156.56	196.28	181.38	180.62
Other Loans	55.74	10.96	26.11	70.72	77.93	15.09	77.95	77.34	47.68	39.43	97.05	.00

Table C-4-14a

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources
Selected Categories by Institutional Level
1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	N[1]	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average
BEOG														
University	12488	0[2]	14790	82.00	13698	115.20	16337	142.43	13594	132.18	12619	149.72	11951	204.19
4-Year	17917	0	15686	152.87	15353	211.13	16718	216.99	17992	219.08	17656	231.90	18476	322.33
2-Year	5000	0	4876	110.22	4050	161.89	5671	176.93	4353	221.14	4029	193.15	4756	250.34
SEOG														
University		0		18.43		26.59		32.13		32.97		37.50		41.08
4-Year		0		30.16		36.90		40.80		41.73		43.51		55.75
2-Year		0		19.99		16.59		20.12		23.62		20.74		28.51
College Scholarships/Grants														
University		0		97.86		99.50		94.82		100.85		159.14		124.10
4-Year		0		106.19		107.81		107.30		128.18		172.73		133.78
2-Year		0		41.41		33.96		28.48		34.63		34.50		29.27
State Scholarships/Grants														
University		222.89		77.97		87.90		85.13		88.14		120.40		104.71
4-Year		302.60		117.66		105.36		107.42		110.40		129.04		118.52
2-Year		127.17		49.74		48.61		54.96		59.33		70.71		73.42
FGSL														
University		141.68		71.21		62.16		76.89		79.46		150.71		235.37
4-Year		211.22		77.49		97.18		95.02		115.15		162.96		217.92
2-Year		94.43		44.47		53.39		69.85		98.87		138.03		163.84
NDSL														
University		0		54.53		65.99		68.81		63.28		88.07		84.00
4-Year		0		59.74		79.65		77.50		66.43		78.98		82.58
2-Year		0		24.96		26.80		38.78		41.69		60.01		57.20
Other Grants														
University		58.50		51.87		46.49		103.27		114.26		129.57		124.44
4-Year		67.69		53.01		61.44		104.10		106.43		122.79		101.03
2-Year		96.42		85.71		100.08		108.79		89.37		102.06		95.88
Other Loans														
University		42.85		43.17		36.75		70.29		68.52		76.28		91.56
4-Year		62.63		46.23		51.17		71.80		73.05		80.80		90.61
2-Year		44.37		26.60		29.12		55.30		55.28		81.98		69.17

[1] Represents a 20% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values

[2] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources.

Table 4-14b

Net Price Paid by NLS Full-Time Students,
By Institutional Level According to Two Calculation Methods
(Percentages)
1972-73 through 1975-76

		1972-73			1973-74			1974-75			1975-76		
		Voc	2 Yr	4 Yr	Voc	2 Yr	4 Yr	Voc	2 Yr	4 Yr	Voc	2 Yr	4 Yr
Method A													
Self and Family Support (Student	Own Earnings or Savings (N's)	19.9 (800)	31.2 (957)	21.3 (1438)	44.2 (545)	46.8 (1615)	29.2 (4557)	39.4 (369)	48.3 (789)	30.2 (5010)	42.3 (262)	41.9 (362)	27.7 (2836)
	Support of Family or Friends	45.9	47.0	53.5	30.0	33.2	44.4	37.2	27.7	44.8	26.5	30.0	46.3
	Unsubsidized Loan Amount	18.5	5.5	7.6	9.3	3.7	5.3	8.2	3.7	5.9	10.7	5.1	7.6
	TOTAL	84.3	83.7	82.4	83.5	83.7	78.9	84.8	79.7	80.9	79.5	77.0	81.6
Public Support	Scholarships/ Grants	9.3	14.4	14.9	9.9	13.7	17.3	9.8	19.0	15.2	16.8	21.2	15.8
	Subsidized Loan Amount	6.4	1.9	2.7	6.6	2.6	3.8	5.4	1.3	3.9	3.7	1.8	2.6
	TOTAL	15.7	16.3	17.6	16.5	16.3	21.1	15.2	20.3	19.1	20.5	23.0	18.4
Method B													
Student Net Price		38.4	36.7	28.9	53.5	50.5	34.5	47.6	57.0	36.1	53.0	47.0	35.3
Public Support		61.6	63.3	71.1	46.5	49.5	65.5	52.4	48.0	63.9	47.0	53.0	64.7

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decisionmaking unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes the unit to be the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies. For this disaggregation estimates were based upon loan relationships identified for all students.

student pays ranges from about 8 to almost 20 percentage points less than the share paid by students attending vocational or two-year institutions.

CIRP net price data (table C-4-14b) are not comparable to NLS data because of category differences. CIRP data show that consistently the highest net prices are paid by university students and their families (Method A), but consistently the highest net prices are paid by two-year students when students are considered separately (Method B). It would seem that two-year college students do not get much parental support.

Among those who report at least some financing support in a particular category (table 4-14c), a few patterns from NLS are noteworthy. Again, NLS four-year college students rely more upon support of family and friends and somewhat more upon scholarships/grants (that is, among those who receive such support), whereas attendees at vocational and related kinds of institutions rely more upon loans. Again, it is necessary to point out that some N's are very small.

Comparable data for the distinctly different CIRP categories are in table C-4-14c. Students at four-year colleges are most likely to get scholarship/grant aid and to borrow. The average amounts received at the former are much larger than those received at two-year colleges. Average amounts borrowed, however, are about as high at two-year colleges, as at either four-year colleges or universities.

By Institutional Control

Students attending private institutions naturally finance a larger student budget than do those attending public institutions (tables 4-15 and C-4-15). The NLS gap in the freshman year is about $1200 and grows to roughly $1650 by the fourth year of the NLS survey, in part reflecting smaller enrollments in low-cost community colleges in

Table C-4-14b

Net Price Paid by CIRP Students by Institutional Level
According to Two Calculation Methods
1973-74 through 1979-80

Method A

	1973-74			1974-75			1975-76			1976-77			1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)	Univ	4-Yr	2-Yr	Univ	4-Yr	2-Yr	Univ	4-Yr	2-Yr	Univ	4-Yr	2-Yr	Univ	4-Yr	2-Yr	Univ	4-Yr	2-Yr	Univ	4-Yr	2-Yr
Own Savings/Earnings	27.9	23.7	36.4	27.9	23.7	35.0	24.1	22.0	32.3	24.4	22.5	29.8	25.1	22.1	27.9	18.4	18.4	25.1	18.6	16.2	23.2
Support of Family/ Friends	49.5	42.9	33.9	49.9	45.3	35.6	52.5	43.4	34.3	49.5	42.7	35.9	49.4	42.0	34.8	57.5	48.5	42.5	55.9	47.8	39.4
Unsubsidized Loan Amounts	4.2	6.3	4.9	3.2	3.6	2.9	3.3	5.6	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.3	3.3	4.3	4.9	3.0	3.6	4.8	3.3	3.8	4.6
Total	81.6	72.9	77.2	81.0	72.6	73.5	80.5	71.0	71.1	77.5	69.5	70.0	77.8	68.4	67.6	78.9	70.5	72.4	77.8	67.8	67.2
Public Support																					
Scholarships/Grants	12.9	17.3	15.9	13.9	20.6	21.3	15.4	22.1	24.4	17.1	23.2	23.1	16.9	23.8	24.7	15.2	20.7	18.9	14.6	21.7	22.7
Subsidized Loan Amount	4.3	6.5	5.0	4.0	4.6	3.7	2.8	4.1	3.1	4.5	5.5	5.4	4.3	5.7	6.4	5.0	6.0	7.8	6.7	7.8	9.2
Total	17.2	23.8	20.9	17.9	25.2	25.0	18.2	26.2	27.5	21.6	28.7	28.5	21.2	29.5	31.1	20.2	26.7	26.7	21.3	29.5	31.9
Other	1.2	3.3	1.9	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.8	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.4	.9	2.8	.8	.8	2.7	.9

Method B

Student Net Price	32.1	30.0	43.3	31.1	27.3	37.9	28.0	27.6	36.8	28.0	26.8	34.1	28.4	26.4	32.8	21.4	22.0	29.9	21.9	20.0	27.8
Public Support	66.7	66.7	54.8	67.8	70.5	60.6	70.7	69.6	61.8	71.1	71.4	64.4	70.6	71.5	65.9	77.7	75.2	69.2	77.2	77.3	71.3
Other	1.2	3.3	1.9	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.8	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.4	.9	2.8	.8	.8	2.7	.9

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decision-making unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes that this unit is only the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies.

Table 4-14c

NLS Full-Time Aid Recipients* Financing Sources,
By Institution Level of Disaggregation, 1972-73, 1974-75, 1975-76

	1972-73 Averages					1973-74 Averages					1974-75 Averages					1975-76 Averages				
	Avg. Amt. $ Total					Avg. Amt. $ Total					Avg. Amt. $ Total					Avg. Amt. $ Total				
	N	Voc & Rel	2-Yr	4-Yr	Other	N	Voc & Rel	2-Yr	4-Yr	Other	N	Voc & Rel	2-Yr	4-Yr	Other	N	Voc & Rel	2-Yr	4-Yr	Other
Own Savings or Earnings	1719	527.53 (319)	438.55 (531)	640.04 (824)	492.98 (45)	4272	1312.00 (293)	830.32 (1013)	980.85 (2954)	559.32 (12)	4957	1345.44 (176)	1175.01 (483)	1239.83 (3263)	1368.73 (35)	2227	1279.60 (156)	1148.19 (195)	1199.14 (1862)	638.13 (45)
Support of Family/Friends	1897	987.14 (395)	678.20 (507)	1426.56 (948)	938.24 (47)	3347	1253.88 (207)	915.60 (646)	1793.81 (2477)	937.29 (17)	3499	1583.66 (145)	1051.76 (306)	2004.89 (3022)	1736.60 (26)	2672	1367.88 (71)	1702.96 (97)	2124.42 (1769)	1693.16 (35)
BEOG	157	665.36 (12)	529.61 (40)	630.15 (100)	393.20 (5)						385	647.93 (13)	570.94 (55)	721.52 (315)	769.60 (2)	228	816.41 (16)	750.29 (41)	723.58 (170)	600.00 (1)
SEOG	19	1034.76 (5)	626.58 (2)	569.64 (11)	300.00 (1)						254	607.32 (3)	662.22 (17)	646.14 (232)	700.80 (2)	139	819.99 (7)	651.13 (8)	585.81 (124)	--
College Scholarship/Grants	210	1168.18 (5)	465.22 (50)	658.48 (151)	462.98 (4)						730	1194.41 (6)	534.85 (36)	890.89 (684)	276.91 (4)	459	821.06 (4)	531.58 (13)	895.36 (438)	--
State Scholarships	148	756.74 (7)	482.26 (38)	570.78 (100)	908.43 (3)						562	605.40 (11)	410.49 (23)	648.07 (521)	930.14 (7)	340	581.34 (10)	550.68 (7)	664.70 (321)	848.52 (2)
Other Grants	420	655.04 (87)	439.13 (120)	769.63 (200)	636.13 (13)						905	879.55 (46)	1415.17 (110)	1121.72 (737)	1459.36 (12)	569	159.56 (36)	196.28 (68)	181.38 (452)	180.62 (13)
Total Scholarships/Grants	837	1535.59 (68)	1039.55 (185)	1863.10 (407)	1436.17 (18)	1986	949.67 (97)	705.05 (360)	1153.67 (1525)	748.09 (4)	2090	901.19 (68)	1185.69 (195)	1188.34 (804)	1201.83 (23)	1262	1158.09 (60)	1005.67 (109)	1240.57 (1075)	1398.41 (18)
FGSL	273	1268.77 (127)	1022.06 (34)	1075.10 (108)	1003.17 (4)						425	1308.56 (36)	993.71 (30)	1190.68 (358)	360.00 (1)	219	1528.34 (20)	1137.65 (17)	1266.86 (178)	1000.00 (4)
State Loans	44	1062.89 (18)	687.03 (2)	881.52 (22)	622.99 (2)						177	630.00 (1)	862.04 (6)	1315.17 (106),	--	75	1512.15 (3)	--	1383.37 (71)	1000.00 (1)
NDSL	191	611.43 (11)	530.27 (31)	657.83 (145)	260.90 (4)						391	1260.85 (2)	696.41 (23)	761.76 (564)	1213.55	347	1500.00 (1)	457.01 (10)	716.94 (335)	950.00 (1)
Other Loans	91	1215.99 (38)	765.35 (14)	996.19 (34)	1242.69 (5)						390	1135.81 (26)	582.17 (23)	1128.47 (337)	1285.04 (4)	240	47.68 (14)	39.43 (16)	97.05 (207)	.00 (3)
Total Loans	573	1243.07 (189)	836.93 (77)	917.25 (292)	893.02 (15)	1194	1468.07 (90)	850.18 (132)	978.72 (968)	607.78 (4)	1362	1271.55 (63)	864.89 (75)	1131.21 (1218)	1332.27 (6)	764	1333.19 (38)	866.50 (39)	1196.79 (699)	986.54 (8)

* Data tables are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

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Table C-4-14c

CIRP Aid Recipients* Financing Sources by Institutional Level
Selected Financing Categories, 1973-74 through 1979-80

	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
Finance Category	N[2]	Average[1]	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average	N	Average
Own Savings/Earnings														
Univ	10061	743.52	11215	858.41	9871	811.63	12146	873.67	10046	934.78	8950	1010.56	8510	1130.60
4-Yr	13341	674.33	10854	753.83	10562	753.38	11820	789.13	12327	814.83	11813	930.29	11908	933.43
2-Yr	3743	702.32	3447	694.67	2762	697.75	3991	709.46	2865	733.81	2657	845.69	3104	855.52
Support of Family/Friends														
Univ	10260	1324.10	12755	1386.59	11925	1483.74	14104	1551.39	11680	1606.50	10970	2595.42	10273	2845.83
4-Yr	13796	1215.07	12583	1265.16	12283	1295.49	13739	1341.85	14391	1386.76	14139	2092.53	14513	2311.46
2-Yr	3302	742.74	3612	710.34	2946	717.60	4220	825.29	3055	875.07	2985	1287.12	3392	1352.53
BEOG														
Univ	NA	0[3]	2054	602.26	1988	802.34	2734	825.54	2219	818.09	2094	893.23	2968	888.68
4-Yr	NA	0	3531	644.41	3791	852.68	3966	829.59	4627	829.02	4433	926.55	6512	927.36
2-Yr	NA	0	1082	509.64	1047	717.74	1444	735.47	1416	735.89	1090	756.08	1840	768.03
SEOG														
Univ	NA	0	499	542.17	641	602.75	886	570.75	834	558.74	778	622.35	959	614.12
4-Yr	NA	0	857	591.42	1077	605.77	1221	558.36	1529	559.50	1445	602.41	1969	617.11
2-Yr	NA	0	266	414.02	177	502.54	280	447.34	269	486.85	184	483.42	387	482.13
College Grants														
Univ	NA	0	2798	580.77	2264	670.22	2202	862.70	2025	809.37	2185	1006.63	1926	996.18
4-Yr	NA	0	3275	587.54	3117	630.96	3224	714.75	4128	780.31	4360	928.21	4050	886.08
2-Yr	NA	0	594	347.33	461	362.67	392	504.41	356	540.27	337	537.82	382	470.14
State Scholarships/Grants														
Univ	3976	743.52	2262	588.81	2201	609.92	2382	612.41	2076	667.86	2277	684.50	1893	733.89
4-Yr	7763	758.34	2844	740.84	2688	671.86	3118	622.21	3428	664.36	3425	770.99	3761	680.42
2-Yr	1590	453.19	668	402.86	560	452.16	807	410.35	737	406.96	700	421.04	894	495.80
Other Private Grants														
Univ	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	1541	603.70	1478	590.57	1440	703.78	1327	762.80
4-Yr	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	1582	533.13	1587	562.65	1678	637.64	1750	653.95
2-Yr	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	363	439.49	284	437.14	259	513.66	308	491.84
Scholarships/Grants														
Univ	4492	816.57	5783	897.67	5313	1028.67	6689	1157.22	5725	1183.98	5687	1364.30	5401	1466.33
4-Yr	8515	827.58	7655	971.17	7641	1092.68	8489	1138.93	9584	1212.09	9284	1431.75	10191	1457.47
2-Yr	1988	608.69	2136	712.41	1855	865.72	2579	898.97	2233	893.10	1911	919.70	2545	1060.40
FGSL														
Univ	2017	908.11	1173	966.20	910	1009.45	1250	1069.38	1069	1081.94	1471	1333.95	2163	1542.41
4-Yr	4168	979.98	1514	935.12	1387	1043.39	1732	1048.09	2013	1155.78	2411	1379.59	3400	1497.75
2-Yr	641	866.57	300	857.60	258	953.93	418	986.22	391	1135.79	418	1333.49	672	1451.39
NDSL														
Univ	NA	0	1170	704.38	1315	753.15	1497	784.86	1234	771.33	1337	863.14	1359	903.43
4-Yr	NA	0	1509	675.23	1883	757.66	1940	714.35	2011	779.06	2005	856.60	2228	906.19
2-Yr	NA	0	290	719.91	206	725.11	307	763.16	264	824.55	244	941.22	378	910 32
Other Loans														
Univ	667	803.80	733	871.87	578	928.44	654	981.65	554	1001.23	437	1163.39	491	1298.97
4-Yr	1252	869.99	930	839.50	915	895.68	759	998.23	854	980.73	722	1175.52	779	1260.30
2-Yr	324	817.46	224	665.78	160	857.36	258	899.72	196	916.28	164	974.54	189	1143.25
Total Loans														
Univ.	2467	962.16	2798	929.39	2578	950.14	3642	1010.20	3001	1025.09	3266	1253.00	3930	1426.23
4-Yr	4939	1049.56	3690	897.01	4028	979.90	4727	958.40	5072	1078.34	5200	1295.69	6456	1407.02
2-Yr	840	961.64	633	874.80	576	937.55	1008	980.32	828	1124.69	859	1284.05	1242	1389.74

* Data tabled are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

[1] Data are weighted values.

[2] Ns are unweighted Ns for the 20% subsample of the CIRP sample.

[3] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources. NA = not applicable.

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Table 4-15

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
By Institutional Control Major Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76

	N's	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
		Public 6844	Private 2235	Public 5058	Private 1664	Public 4098	Private 1412	Public 2161	Private 930
		$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Own Savings or Earnings	Public	270.63	26.9	614.50	39.5	796.50	37.5	773.64	35.4
	Private	384.42	17.3	632.84	22.5	822.92	22.0	777.41	20.3
Support of Family/ Friends	Public	480.95	47.7	608.44	39.1	872.10	41.0	910.54	41.7
	Private	1212.74	54.6	1303.32	46.2	1783.63	47.6	1921.22	50.1
Scholarships/Grants	Public	137.90	13.7	215.82	13.9	288.05	13.5	295.46	13.5
	Private	309.85	13.9	558.71	19.8	695.73	18.6	731.27	19.1
Loans	Public	118.10	11.7	116.62	7.5	169.23	8.0	204.17	9.3
	Private	316.05	14.2	323.94	11.5	442.25	11.8	406.15	10.6
TOTAL	Public	1007.58	100.0	1555.38	100.0	2125.88	100.0	2183.81	99.9
	Private	2223.06	100.0	2818.81	100.0	3744.53	100.0	3836.05	100.1

Table C-4-15

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
Major Categories by Institutional Control, 1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category by Institutional Control	1973-74			1974-75			1975-76			1976-77			1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	N[1]	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%	N	Average	%
Own Savings/Earnings																					
Public	18788	538.61	32.4	20436	552.41	32.0	18321	506.96	29.0	22112	538.83	28.4	18703	541.59	27.8	17707	596.29	22.8	17648	526.69	21.3
Private	16617	559.42	21.7	14914	563.48	20.1	14780	575.50	19.0	16614	617.48	19.5	17236	634.60	18.9	16597	694.42	15.8	17535	676.90	14.7
Support of Family/ Friends																					
Public		681.14	41.0		740.61	42.9		745.34	42.6		780.38	41.2		792.17	40.6		1282.84	49.0		1154.92	46.5
Private		1175.09	45.6		1306.23	46.6		1390.73	45.9		1427.13	45.2		1496.31	44.6		2223.98	50.5		2264.26	49.3
Scholarships/Grants																					
Public		237.21	14.3		289.86	16.8		335.72	19.2		380.29	20.1		402.25	20.6		424.93	16.2		464.42	18.7
Private		469.61	18.2		629.26	22.4		707.96	23.4		757.04	24.0		826.19	24.6		1000.26	22.7		1029.28	22.4
Loans																					
Public		158.18	9.5		111.25	6.4		122.00	7.0		166.59	8.8		174.33	8.9		255.80	9.8		281.47	11.3
Private		337.17	13.1		267.00	9.5		312.58	10.3		323.73	10.2		366.75	10.9		447.59	10.2		578.52	12.6
Other																					
Public		46.10	2.8		31.85	1.8		40.65	2.3		29.94	1.6		39.36	2.0		57.45	2.2		53.60	2.2
Private		38.90	1.5		37.17	1.3		40.23	1.3		33.46	1.1		30.66	0.9		39.34	0.9		43.28	0.9
TOTAL																					
Public		1661.44	100.0		1725.97	100.0		1750.68	100.0		1896.05	100.0		1949.69	100.0		2617.30	100.0		2423.09	100.0
Private		2579.18	100.0		2803.15	100.0		3026.99	100.0		3158.83	100.0		3354.50	100.0		4405.59	100.0		4592.23	100.0

[1]Represents a 20% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values.

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later years. CIRP shows a gap growing from $918 in 1973-74 to $2109 in 1979-80, a ratio of 1.55:1 in the earlier year and an alarming 1.85:1 in the later year.

Public college students finance a substantially larger share of their expenses through self-support than do private college students (figures 4-11 and C-4-11). This finding partially results from the fact that private institutions tend to have much higher total costs, and that their students have much less relative variability in the ability to earn. Conversely, the latter rely more upon support of family, friends, grants, scholarships, and loans. These findings probably reflect also the greater likelihood of public college students attending commuter colleges, working full- or part-time, and coming from families that can offer less help.

Differences in student aid financing are specified in tables 4-15a and C-4-15a. Private institution students receive more aid than their public school counterparts in essentially every aid category. Viewing the last two years of the NLS survey, it is seen that the average private college enrollee receives almost twice as much BEOG aid, surprisingly only a little more SEOG aid, far more institutional aid, a great deal more state aid, and borrows considerably more in every loan category. CIRP data show little deviation from the overwhelming NLS pattern favoring private school enrollees. This is hardly surprising given that student need is a composite of ability to pay and costs of attending the institution selected.

Net prices by institutional control are presented in tables 4-15b and C-4-15b. Students attending public institutions pay a significantly larger share of net price than do private college enrollees under both Methods A and B although, again, this is at least in part due to the artifact described above. In 1975-76 the gap for NLS is almost 14 percentage points when family subsidies are excluded from the student's share of net price (Method B). The CIRP data show a somewhat smaller gap and one that is decreasing.

Figure 4-11

NLS Full-Time Financing Sources,
by Institutional Control, Major Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76

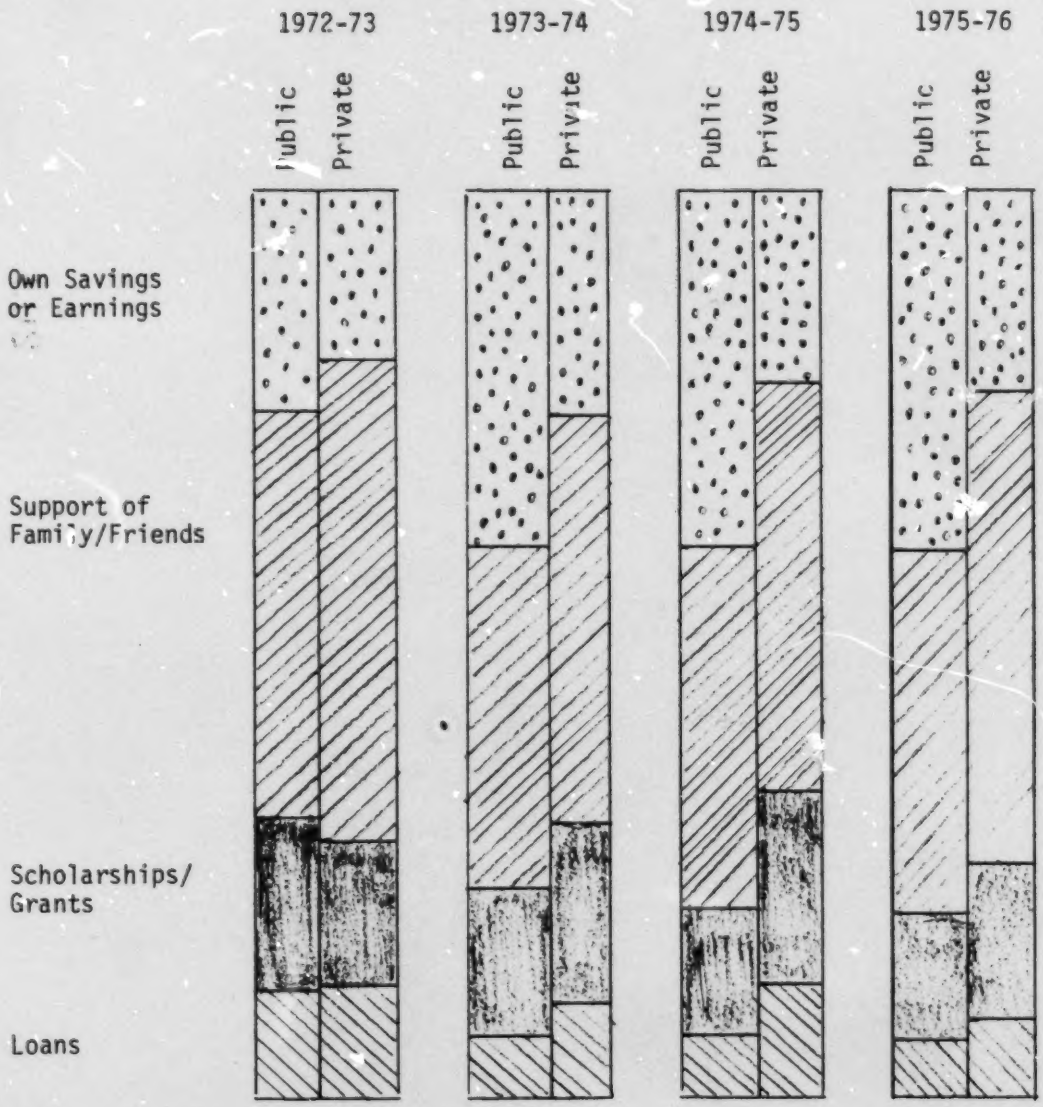


Figure C4-11

CIRP Major Student Financing Categories
1973–79 Averages by Control

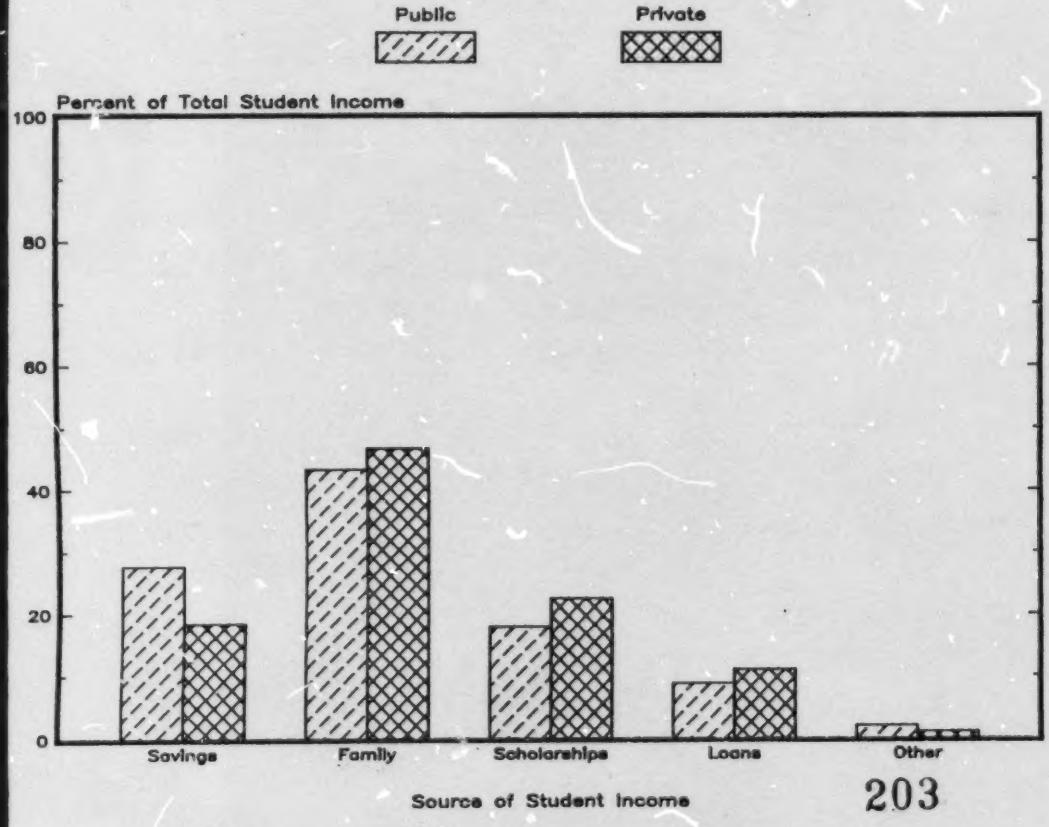


Table 4-15a

NLS Full-Time Student Financing Sources,
By Institutional Control Selected Financing Categories,
1972-73 through 1975-76

		1972-73 (N's)	. . .	1974-75 (N's)	1975-76 (N's)
BEOG	Public	21.56 (6844)		30.92 (4098)	37.61 (2161)
	Private	32.64 (2235)		70.39 (1412)	60.76 (930)
SEOG	Public	4.55		20.87	20.37
	Private	2.16		29.24	24.98
College Scholarships	Public	21.39		46.09	39.72
	Private	96.40		278.11	303.24
State Scholarships	Public	21.83		35.40	38.02
	Private	51.15		139.95	145.74
FGSL	Public	65.76		57.26	62.90
	Private	175.14		135.30	107.33
State Loans	Public	7.67		18.55	25.40
	Private	24.43		42.45	50.17
NDSL	Public	23.94		43.70	49.21
	Private	58.37		146.16	116.23
Other Grants	Public	68.56		154.77	159.74
	Private	127.49		178.04	196.55
Other Loans	Public	20.73		49.72	65.66
	Private	58.11		118.34	132.42
N	Public	6844		4098	2161
	Private	2235		1412	930

Table C-4-15a

CIRP First-Time, Full-Time Student Financing Sources
Selected Categories by Institutional Control
1973-74 through 1979-80

	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
N[1]	18788	16617	20438	14914	18321	14780	22112	16614	18703	17236	17707	16597	17648	17535
Finance Category	Average Public	Private	Average Public	Private	Average Public	Private	Average Public	Private	Average Public	Private	Average Public	Private	Average Public	Private
BEOG	0[2]	0	99.70	179.06	141.29	253.14	164.82	238.23	185.52	241.47	176.21	262.72	240.86	360.37
SEOG	0	0	17.36	42.98	18.01	54.29	23.38	51.29	24.38	59.05	22.57	65.87	29.77	79.17
College Scholarships/Grants	0	0	49.28	162.70	50.74	165.68	32.05	197.86	44.79	215.64	52.03	310.67	35.76	255.71
State Scholarships/Grants	156.97	408.25	54.28	173.64	49.22	177.14	57.51	152.60	53.67	183.93	67.54	215.05	65.04	198.00
FGSL	113.85	266.11	47.95	115.88	51.56	136.48	67.12	122.04	81.07	159.32	127.64	218.03	156.61	331.70
NDSL	0	0	31.87	90.72	38.31	114.26	44.65	105.75	40.41	104.62	56.08	126.04	53.25	132.28
Other Grants	80.23	60.35	69.24	50.89	76.46	57.71	102.72	117.06	93.88	126.10	106.59	145.96	93.00	136.03
Other	44.33	71.05	31.43	60.40	32.14	61.84	54.82	95.94	52.85	102.80	72.08	103.52	71.61	114.54

[1] Represents a 20% unweighted sample of the national first-time, full-time higher education enrollment. Data are weighted values

[2] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources.

Table 4-15b

Net Price Paid by Full-Time NLS Students,
By Institutional Control According to Two Calculation Methods
(Percentages)
1972-73 through 1975-76

		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Method A									
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)	Own Earnings or Savings	26.9 (6844)	17.3 (2335)	39.5 (5058)	22.5 (1664)	37.5 (4098)	22.0 (1412)	35.4 (2161)	20.3 (930)
	Support of Family or Friends	47.7	54.6	39.1	46.2	41.0	47.6	41.7	50.1
	Unsubsidized Loan Amount	8.7	10.5	4.4	8.7	4.8	7.2	6.9	7.9
	TOTAL	83.3	82.4	83.0	77.4	83.3	76.8	84.0	78.3
Public Support	Scholarships/ Grants	13.7	13.9	13.9	19.8	13.5	18.6	13.5	19.1
	Subsidized Loan Amount	3.0	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.2	4.6	2.4	2.7
	TOTAL	16.7	17.6	17.0	22.6	16.7	23.2	15.9	21.8
Method B									
Student Net Price		35.6	27.8	43.9	31.2	42.3	29.2	42.3	28.2
Public Support		64.4	72.2	56.1	68.8	57.7	70.8	57.7	71.8

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decisionmaking unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes the unit to be the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status.

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies. For this disaggregation estimates were based upon loan relationships identified for all students.

Table C-4-15b

Net Price Paid by CIRP Students, by Institutional Control,
According to Two Calculation Methods
1973-74 through 1979-80

Method A

	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
Self and Family Support (Student Net Price)	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Own Savings/Earnings	32.4	21.7	32.0	20.1	29.0	19.0	28.4	19.5	27.8	18.9	22.8	15.8	21.3	14.7
Support of Family/Friends	41.0	45.6	42.9	46.6	42.6	45.9	41.2	45.2	40.6	44.6	49.0	50.5	46.5	49.3
Unsubsidized Loan Amounts	4.7	6.4	2.8	4.2	4.1	6.0	3.9	4.5	3.8	4.7	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.2
Total	78.1	73.7	77.7	70.9	75.7	70.9	73.5	69.2	72.2	68.2	75.5	70.2	71.5	68.2
Public Support														
Scholarships/Grants	14.3	18.2	16.8	22.4	19.2	23.4	20.1	24.0	20.6	24.6	16.2	22.7	18.7	22.4
Subsidized Loan Amount	4.8	6.7	3.6	5.3	2.9	4.3	4.3	5.7	5.1	6.2	6.1	5.9	7.6	8.4
Total	19.1	24.9	20.4	27.7	22.1	27.7	25.0	29.7	25.7	30.8	22.3	28.6	26.3	30.8
Other	2.8	1.5	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.0	.9	2.2	.9	2.2	.9

Method B

Student Net Price	37.1	28.1	34.6	24.3	33.1	25.0	32.3	24.0	31.6	23.6	26.5	19.7	25.0	18.9
Public Support														
Other	2.8	1.5	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.0	.9	2.2	.9	2.2	.9

NOTE: Method A assumes that the decision-making unit for policy purposes is the student and his/her family, whereas Method B assumes that this unit is only the student. The former conforms to dependent student status and the latter to independent status

See Analysis Plan section for calculation of loan subsidies.

Tables 4-15c and C-4-15c contain data for those who report some (other than zero) financing from a particular source category. Thus, of those who receive a BEOG, the amounts received are substantially larger for those attending private in comparison to public institutions. Similarly, average institutional scholarships and grants are larger in private institutions, as are state scholarships, FGSLs, state loans, NDSLs, and other loans. Also (from CIRP) private-institution students are more likely than public-institution students to receive scholarship/grant and loan assistance.

Correlation and Regression Analysis

The purposes of the correlation and regression analyses were to aid in data synthesis and to separate out the effects of related variables upon student financing. The major policy questions are answered by the foregoing descriptive analyses and, therefore, that this subsection is of secondary importance. The analyses below are for the 1979-80 CIRP data only.

The analyses utilized total amount financed and percentages of the total coming from each of the four major financing sources as the five dependent variables. Six of the student demographic variables and the two institutional variables were considered independent variables. Sex was treated as a dummy variable (female=0; male=1); race also was dichotomized (white or Asian=0; other minorities=1); SES (mother's educational level) was set at less than high school=1, up to college graduate or more=4; family income was specified as 1 = low income, 2 = middle income, and 3 = high income; high school grade point average was specified 1 to 3 for low to high; siblings enrolled was specified as none = 0, 1 = 1, more than one = 2; institutional level was treated in two ways: not a university = 0, university = 1, and not a four-year school = 0, four-year school = 1.

Table 4-15c

NLS Full-Time Aid Recipient Financing Sources,
By Institutional Control Categories of Disaggregation,
1972-73, 1974-75, 1975-76

	1972-73 Averages			1973-74 Averages			1974-75 Averages			1975-76 Averages		
	Avg. Amt. $ Total Public	Private	N	Avg. Amt. $ Total Public	Private	N	Avg. Amt. $ Total Public	Private	N	Avg. Amt. $ Total Public	Private	N
Own Savings or Earnings	506.40 (3949)	683.61 (1351)	5300	1124.20 (3235)	927.64 (1023)	4258	1198.11 (2642)	1284.21 (907)	3549	1195.42 (1371)	1199.47 (605)	1976
Support of Family or Friends	851.48 (4149)	1778.35 (1562)	5711	1497.17 (2452)	1881.13 (887)	3339	1563.66 (2258)	2778.87 (888)	3146	1652.16 (1192)	2881.03 (617)	1809
BEOG	524.89 (386)	844.61 (147)	533				604.64 (239)	659.91 (114)	353	657.61 (134)	813.53 (67)	201
SEOG	731.69 (87)	493.76 (35)	122				608.21 (175)	731.73 (63)	238	605.75 (85)	645.53 (43)	128
College Scholarships/ Grants	493.46 (459)	770.14 (447)	906				633.55 (324)	1057.67 (363)	687	519.98 (170)	1071.37 (269)	439
State Scholarships	486.76 (461)	725.57 (233)	694				482.27 (286)	842.10 (217)	503	477.09 (176)	842.43 (144)	320
Other Grants	574.14 (984)	808.96 (368)	1352				1160.53 (563)	1161.71 (233)	796	159.74 (328)	196.55 (163)	491
Veterans Administration							1694.02	805.84				
Social Security Benefits							1284.21	1300.16				
Total Scholarships/ Grants	1292.13 (1716)	2186.98 (836)	3006	1299.27 (1311)	1427.52 (669)	1980	999.87 (1223)	1495.71 (670)	1893	965.78 (691)	1565.03 (449)	1140
FGSL	1052.26 (373)	1276.00 (257)	630				1131.42 (235)	1250.89 (158)	373	1173.79 (113)	1383.71 (81)	194
State Loans	834.24 (76)	1029.36 (60)	136				1127.27 (62)	1574.13 (38)	100	1260.29 (40)	1528.58 (29)	69
NDSL	583.82 (424)	692.72 (301)	725				659.97 (317)	863.29 (237)	554	643.98 (183)	794.60 (144)	327
Other Loans	964.24 (131)	1218.25 (106)	237				1101.18 (207)	1275.31 (134)	341	1075.43 (132)	1329.86 (83)	215
Total Loans	910.00 (963)	1136.84 (669)	1632	1015.26 (705)	1116.51 (483)	1188	169.23 (731)	442.25 (454)	1225	204.17 (420)	406.15 (291)	711

Table C-4-15c

CIRP Aid Recipients* Financing Sources by Control
Selected Financing Categories, 1973-74 through 1979-80

Finance Category	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Average		Average		Average		Average		Average		Average		Average	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Own Savings/Earnings	692.72[1] (14379)[2]	732.71 (12766)	751.93 (14874)	793.45 (10642)	726.16 (12730)	819.59 (10465)	748.71 (16074)	870.83 (11883)	788.75 (13068)	895.77 (12170)	887.11 (11815)	1010.63 (11605)	908.92 (11453)	1052.37 (12159)
Support of Family/Friends	958.49 (13801)	1482.74 (13557)	964.54 (16124)	1551.05 (12826)	976.90 (14494)	1673.08 (12660)	1020.01 (17716)	1702.91 (14351)	1073.34 (14441)	1804.85 (14685)	1673.78 (13857)	2655.37 (14237)	1770.82 (13268)	2899.76 (14910)
BEOG	0[3] NA	0 NA	538.35 (3409)	689.05 (3258)	732.96 (3285)	919.04 (3541)	747.69 (4426)	894.35 (3718)	748.28 (4166)	894.43 (4096)	794.31 (3679)	991.65 (3938)	795.24 (5455)	1012.99 (5965)
SEOG	0 NA	0 NA	445.15 (731)	638.90 (891)	512.06 (778)	668.17 (1117)	482.89 (1134)	600.59 (1253)	475.54 (1119)	621.91 (1513)	494.58 (912)	685.30 (1495)	501.84 (1161)	683.96 (2144)
College Grants	0 NA	0 NA	393.64 (2772)	720.93 (3895)	469.04 (2317)	732.83 (3525)	546.65 (1560)	830.43 (4258)	622.32 (1670)	837.97 (4839)	674.28 (1656)	1034.30 (5226)	552.34 (1391)	1025.72 (4967)
State Scholarships/Grants	533.60 (5756)	921.04 (7573)	447.19 (2693)	884.40 (3081)	443.24 (2290)	834.68 (3159)	433.42 (3077)	768.96 (3230)	426.76 (2405)	820.25 (3836)	465.95 (2536)	894.34 (3866)	485.27 (2598)	861.43 (3947)
Other Private Grants	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	470.46 (1680)	630.21 (1806)	473.23 (1490)	654.76 (1859)	555.73 (1425)	751.05 (1952)	557.28 (1306)	787.90 (2079)
Scholarships/Grants	653.38 (6902)	976.44 (8093)	733.34 (7848)	1161.57 (7726)	864.92 (6992)	1293.53 (7817)	914.82 (9009)	1361.66 (8748)	928.63 (7894)	1446.34 (9648)	1006.98 (7353)	1693.75 (9529)	1084.15 (8069)	1810.61 (10068)
FGSL	879.81 (2644)	1016.49 (4182)	868.44 (1174)	1010.19 (1813)	944.21 (966)	1101.65 (1789)	992.63 (1434)	1101.44 (1966)	1091.82 (1799)	1204.80 (2174)	1313.21 (1700)	1426.10 (2600)	436.11 (2170)	1581.38 (4065)
NDSL	0 NA	0 NA	654.99 (1158)	746.58 (1821)	714.36 (1251)	793.23 (2153)	711.43 (1541)	802.11 (2203)	759.37 (1156)	823.11 (2353)	866.11 (1268)	903.46 (2318)	866.61 (1277)	962.54 (2688)
Other Loans	789.74 (1088)	944.42 (1142)	725.76 (903)	952.28 (984)	849.16 (694)	974.70 (959)	912.39 (882)	1060.23 (789)	914.85 (736)	1065.18 (868)	1009.41 (618)	1301.20 (705)	1166.90 (672)	1373.53 (787)
Total Loans	951.40 (3359)	1092.17 (4883)	850.60 (2893)	984.57 (4228)	911.82 (2684)	1032.12 (4448)	941.47 (4017)	1049.50 (5360)	1049.42 (3239)	1123.76 (5662)	1242.54 (3661)	1338.48 (5664)	1361.25 (4163)	1507.79 (7465)

* Data tabled are for only those students who reported some support in the particular categories listed.

[1] Data are weighted values.

[2] Ns are unweighted Ns for the 20% subsample of the CIRP sample.

[3] 0 values indicate that data were not collected for these sources. NA = not applicable.

The correlation matrix is presented in table 4-16. Relative to context, it is interesting that total amount financed is negatively associated with the percentage of the total coming from student savings/earnings and scholarships/grants, but it is positively (and most strongly) associated with support from family/friends and with percentage from loans. This high correlation suggests that those who receive larger scholarships/grants tend to attend lower cost colleges. This is also true for those with larger earnings/savings. Those, however, who receive larger amounts from family/friends and those who borrow go to the more expensive colleges.

Turning to the dependent variables, those associated most strongly with the category Total Amount Financed are in order: control (private), university attendance, parental income, and SES. Only race is negatively associated (minorities). Percent of total financed from savings is associated less with the independent variables. The strongest association is with attending public institutions and not attending a four-year college. Percentage from family/friends is associated most with parental income and SES; percentage from scholarships/grants with parental income (-), ethnicity (minority group), and SES (-). Percentage from loans is not associated strongly with any variable.

Of the five dependent variables, the one most adequately accounted for by the eight independent variables is the percentage share coming from scholarships/grants (R2=.289), followed by total amount financed (R2= 261), and percentage support from family/friends (R2=.176). The other two equations do not do a satisfactory job of predicting the dependent variables (self-support and loans). This means that percentage shares financed by the individual student and by loans are not strongly associated with the eight independent variables.

Table 4-16

Correlation Coefficients Between Amounts or Shares Financed and the Independent Variables

	Total Amt. Financed	Percentage from Savings	Percentage from Family/Friends	Percentage from Schol/Grants	Percentage from Loans	Sex 0-Fem 1-Male	H.S. GPA 1=Low 3=High	No. Siblings in College 0=0 1=1 etc.	Parental Income 1=low 3=high	Ethnicity 0=White or Asian 1=Other Minority	SES 1=low 4=high	Level 0=Not Univ. 1=Univ.	Level 0=Not 4-yr 1=4-yr	Control 0=Pub 1=Pri
Total Amount Financed	1.00													
Percentage from Savings	-.19													
Percentage from Family/Friends	.28	-.39												
Percentage from Scholarships/Grants	-.19	-.22	-.57											
Percentage from Loans	.08	-.15	-.32	-.14										
Sex 0=Female 1=Male	.02	.07	-.04	-.04	.01									
H.S. GPA 1=low 3=High	.14	-.04	-.02	.01	-.01	-.14								
Number Siblings in College 0=0 1=1 etc.	.03	.01	.00	.00	-.01	-.01	.00							
Parental Income 1=low 3=high	.22	.01	.38	-.50	-.06	.04	.09	.09						
Ethnicity 0=White or Asian 1=Other Minority	-.08	-.08	-.14	.28	-.05	-.03	-.13	.02	-.28					
SES 1=low 4=high	.19	-.04	.21	-.22	-.03	.02	.08	.17	.30	-.15				
Level 0=not univ. 1=univ.	.23	-.01	.13	-.12	-.02	.02	.17	.04	.15	-.07	.13			
Level 0=not 4-yr 1=4-yr	.12	-.11	-.00	.05	-.01	-.02	.03	.03	-.00	.13	.05	-.43		
Control 0=Public 1=Private	.40	-.15	.06	.05	.04	-.01	.12	.05	.07	-.01	.12	-.03	.32	1.00

In the prediction of total amount financed (table 4-17), institutional control enters the equation first and accounts for (R2) 16 percent of the total variance; the remaining variables add 10 percent more. The regression coefficient (B) for control indicates that, on average, private control is associated with $1763.85 more in amounts financed, all other factors held constant. University versus non-university attendance similarly is associated with $1378.30 in amounts financed, parental income with $343.59 per income category, and so forth.

In the prediction of shares from family/friends (table 4-19), parental income is most potent. Here, movement to each higher income category is associated with 15.17 percentage point increases in share from family/friends. Each higher mother's education level is associated with 3.92 percentage points increase and university attendance is associated with 9.77 points.

In the prediction of share of total amount financed from scholarships/grants, a similar move to a higher parental income category is associated with a percentage point decrease of 16.96 points, racial minority status with an increase of 14.64 points, private school attendance with 5.94 points, and high school grade point average with 3.54 points.

The regression analysis proves helpful in consolidating data for easier interpretation although the model was built only for the CIRP data and only for 1979-80. The analysis also proved useful in controlling for the effects of other variables.

Summary

The disaggregated findings may be summarized as follows. By sex, the CIRP freshman data show a slightly larger amount financed by men than by women. NLS data are quite consistent with the CIRP data for freshmen. They show substantially larger

Table 4-17

Regression Analysis: Total Income as a Function of Student and Institutional Variables

	Multiple R	R Square	R Square Change	Simple R	B	Beta
Control 0=Pub 1=Pri	.40	.16	.16	.40	1763.85	.35
Level 0=not univ. 1=univ.	.47	.22	.06	.23	1378.30	.25
Parental Income 1=low 3=high	.49	.24	.03	.22	343.59	.13
Level 0=not 4-yr. 1=4-yr.	.50	.25	.01	.12	537.07	.12
SES 1=low 4=high	.51	.26	.00	.19	159.43	.07
Ethnicity 0=White or Asian 1=Other Minority	.51	.26	.00	-.08	-191.33	-.03
H.S. GPA 1=low 3=high	.51	.26	.00	.14	94.59	.03
Number Siblings in College 0=0 1=1 etc.	.51	.26	.00	.04	-67.78	-.02
Sex 0=Female 1=Male	.51	.26	.00	.02	79.01	.02
(Constant)					1008.13	

Table 4-18

Regression Analysis: Percentage of Total Income from Savings as a Function of Student and Institutional Variables

	Multiple R	R Square	R Square Change	Simple R	B	Beta
Control 0=Pub 1=Pri	.15	.02	.02	-.15	-6.94	-.12
Ethnicity 0=White or Asian 1=Other Minority	.17	.03	.01	-.08	-6.20	-.08
Sex 0=Female 1=Male	.18	.03	.01	.07	3.18	.06
Level 0=not 4-yr 1=4-yr	.19	.04	.00	-.11	-4.60	-.09
Level 0=not univ. 1=univ.	.20	.04	.00	-.01	-3.33	-.05
SES 1=low 4=high	.20	.04	.00	-.04	-.96	-.04
Number Siblings in College 0=0 1=1 etc.	.20	.04	.00	.00	.84	.02
H.S. GPA 1=low 3=high	.20	.04	.00	-.04	-.45	-.01
Parental Income 1=low 3=high	.20	.04	.00	.01	.27	.01
(Constant)					28.12	

Table 4-19

Regression Analysis: Percentage of Total Income from Family/Friends as a Function of Student and Institutional Variables

	Multiple R	R Square	R Square Change	Simple R	B	Beta
Parental Income 1=low 3=high	.38	.14	.14	.38	15.17	.33
SES 1=low 4=high	.39	.15	.01	.21	3.92	.11
Level 0=not univ. 1=univ.	.40	.16	.01	.13	9.77	.11
H.S. GPA 1=low 3=high	.41	.16	.00	-.02	-5.54	-.09
Sex 0=Female 1=Male	.41	.17	.01	-.04	-5.53	-.07
Number Siblings in College 0=0 1=1 etc.	.41	.17	.00	.00	-2.86	-.05
Ethnicity 0=White or Asian 1=Other Minority	.42	.17	.00	-.14	-5.41	-.05
Level 0=not 4-yr 1=4-yr	.42	.18	.00	-.00	3.25	.04
Control 0=Pub 1=Pri	.42	.18	.00	.06	1.95	.02
(Constant)					6.84	

amounts financed by men than women in subsequent academic years. Considering categories of support, men self-finance substantially more than women, and reciprocally women receive substantially more family/friend support. Men receive slightly more scholarship/grant aid. Amounts borrowed on the whole have been a bit higher for women, although CIRP data show a reversal in more recent years. All this means that men pay a somewhat higher net price for higher education than do women.

By race, patterns of student financing show generally dichotomous relationships, with whites and usually Asian Americans in one group and other minorities in a second group. NLS shows a consistently larger amount financed by whites; CIRP data are generally consistent but clearly more mixed. Both CIRP and NLS show relative white and Asian American reliance upon self-help and family help. Both show major reliance upon scholarship/grants by other minorities. The form of aid that is received tends to favor minority students, too, with the most desirable grants going to these persons, and loan patterns being mixed. On the whole, net prices paid are considerably less for minority students of the second grouping.

Of all the student disaggregations, the patterns by SES are the clearest. Essentially all data show a perfect rank order correlation between SES and student financing. Amounts financed increase consistently as one goes up the SES scale whether that scale is the low, medium, or high categories of the NLS or the four levels of mother's education used by CIRP. Further, CIRP shows an increasing gap between low and high SES students in amounts financed over periods of time. With one exception, CIRP and NLS show higher self-help and familiy support with the higher SES. As would be expected, lower SES students receive the lion's share of student aid although middle and high SES borrowing under the FGSL Program has increased since the passage of MISAA. Net price calculations favor low-income students under one method,

Table 4-20

Regression Analysis: Percentage of Total Income from Scholarships/Grants as a Function of Student and Institutional Variables

	Multiple R	R Square	R Square Change	Simple R	B	Beta
Parental Income 1=low 3=high	.50	.25	.25	-.50	-16.96	-.44
Ethnicity 0=White or Asian 1=Other Minority	.52	.27	.02	.28	14.64	.15
Control 0=Pub 1=Pri	.53	.28	.01	.05	5.94	.08
SES 1=low 4=high	.53	.28	.00	-.22	-2.50	-.08
H.S. GPA 1=low 3=high	.53	.28	.00	.01	3.54	.07
Number Siblings in College 0=0 1=1 etc.	.54	.29	.00	.00	2.42	.05
Level 0=not 1=univ	.54	.29	.00	-.12	-3.79	-.05
Level 0=not 4-yr 1=4-yr.	.54	.29	.00	.05	-1.08	-.02
Sex 0=Female 1=Male	.54	.29	.00	-.04	.26	.00
(Constant)					60.02	

Table 4-21

Regression Analysis: Percentage of Total Income from Loans as a Function of Student and Institutional Variables

	Multiple R	R Square	R Square Change	Simple R	B	Beta
Ethnicity 0=White or Asian 1=Other Minority	.05	.00	.00	-.05	-2.71	-.04
Control 0=Pub 1=Pri	.06	.00	.00	.04	2.62	.05
SES 1=low 4=high	.07	.01	.00	-.03	-.98	-.05
Parental Income 1=low 3=high	.09	.01	.00	.05	1.34	.05
Level 0=not univ. 1=univ.	.09	.01	.00	-.02	-1.88	-.04
Level 0=not 4-yr. 1=4-yr.	.09	.01	.00	-.00	-1.28	-.03
H.S. GPA 1=low 3=high	.09	.01	.00	-.01	-.39	-.01
Number Siblings in College 0=0 1=1 etc.	.09	.01	.00	-.01	-.32	-.01
Sex 0=Female 1=Male	.09	.01	.00	.00	-.27	-.00
(Constant)					11.80	

but almost equal net prices for low and middle SES students under another, where high SES students pay the lowest shares of their total net prices.

The variability and correspondence with financing patterns by parental income is less than by SES even though federal and state student aid policies ostensibly are based more upon family means. The patterns are clear and consistent with those for SES. Notable additional findings are that amounts financed essentially have been equalized between low- and middle-income students, but not with high-income students. The gap between low and high is increasing (CIRP). Further, middle-income students lead in self-support (NLS), and middle- and even high-income students have become heavy borrowers under MISAA. The result is that net prices strongly favor low-income students under one calculation method, but under the second method, there is near equalization between low and middle income. High-income students show no equalization with the other two groups.

Only NLS contains high school program data. Students who formerly had been enrolled in general academic high school programs finance more, and receive more from every major source save loans, than do former high school vocational-technical students. The latter pay markedly higher net prices than the former.

Although data by number of siblings enrolled are more sparse, a few patterns emerge. In the early to mid-1970s, little variation in financing by number of siblings enrolled occurred; later, after the significance of this factor was articulated in the literature, some differences began to appear. CIRP data for the last two years show the largest scholarship/grant support for students having more than one sibling enrolled, and slightly higher net prices for this group as well.

By institutional level, total amounts financed are greatest at the four-year schools and are least at two-year colleges (CIRP and NLS), with institutions that are

vocational and related in between (NLS). Two-year college students self-finance the largest shares, while university and four-year college students receive greater family/friend support. Vocational and related institutional students stand out for the large amounts borrowed (NLS) and university students stand out for the relatively small shares financed by student aid overall. Scholarships/grants are heavily the domain of students attending four-year schools. This in part explains why these students tend to pay the lowest net prices.

Amounts financed at private institutions are higher than at public institutions and the gap is growing rapidly. This gap, however, is offset by larger scholarship/grants, loans, and family support in private schools. Public school students rely proportionately more on self-support. All of this results in higher net prices being paid by public institution students, when expressed in percentage shares. The gap is, however, decreasing.

5. Discussion

There is considable evidence that students make financing decisions consistent with the conceptual framework section of this paper. First, as hypothesized, students appear to place a high value on minimizing collegiate expenses. The amounts they appear to finance are markedly less than the amounts institutions specify as their costs of attendance. This low price means that rates of return from higher education almost certainly are more than many analysts have estimated previously. 13 Further, when one examines the financing mix from the various financing categories, it is clear that self-support has declined in importance, and that student net prices consequently have declined too. This means that rates of return, when viewed from the students' perspective (at least the freshman's pespective), have increased even more than is suggested by point one. That is, while amounts financed have risen (and they have risen less than we have been led to believe), the amounts financed by students have remained almost steady. This is because amounts from student savings/work have been stable in dollar terms, and because the greatly increased costs of borrowing have been assumed largely by government. Thus, in constant dollars (1) actual amounts financed have been about of the order of inflation, and (2) families and governments have picked up the cost of essentially all of the increases. These circumstances would yield larger rates of return to the individual than previously, as long as the marginal earnings for college graduates, in comparison to non-graduates, have been stable or even declined, if modestly.

The reader and potential policy maker needs to proceed with caution in drawing conclusions on suggested new directions in financing policy. It is important to observe again that the family shares with government most of the burden of financing increases. Obviously, then, if the student and the family are viewed as the decisionmaking unit, then the conclusions reached above are far less valid.

Government has increased its share of student financing; but so has the family, and to an equal degree. These data will most definitely not support the conclusion that government has assumed a disproportionately large share of student financing. Perhaps the policy question is what the distribution of responsibility for financing cost increases should be.

Several other rather specific questions were raised in Part I of this paper. One of these questions was about the relationship between enrollments and the (possible) changing mix in student financing. Given the constant dollar decline in amount of student self-support, it is perhaps not surprising that enrollments in the 1970s, overall, have held up better than many had forecast in the early part of the decade. The above discussion regarding rates of return would seem to argue for this conclusion. So long as parents and governments are able to make up for the shortfall in student self-support, one would expect some continuation of present enrollment trends or at least less decline than would have occurred, all things being equal. The inescapable conclusion reached from a synthesis of the data presented herein is that students are remarkably capable of responding to price increases by cutting costs and gaining new support from various external sources.

A related question concerns the distribution of enrollments among institutions by sector and level. Regarding the former, the 1970s have witnessed a cessation in the decline in the private sector's share of higher education enrollments. The data presented herein suggest a major reason for that cessation: the net price paid by the student for private higher education on the average has shown a percentage decline from 28.1 percent to 18.9 percent of the total amount financed, representing a dollar increase in amount of self-help between 1973-74 and 1979-80 of only about $116. In light of an overall 78 percent and more than $2,000 increase in the average "cost" of private higher education, enrollment at a private institution truly is a bargain.

Probably the main consideration that prevents more students from selecting a private school is that the student's financing calculus in the public sector over this time period has been about equally favorable. 14 Previously, the advantage to the student attending public institutions had been growing. Regarding institutional levels, the relative advantages to two-year colleges (most of which are public) is even greater. (Obviously the two institutional variables interact.) While average amounts to be financed were increasing by 87.9 percent at universities and by 57.7 percent at four-year colleges, they were increasing by only 49.6 percent at two-year colleges. Further, over the seven years, the amount of self-help for the two-year college student actually decreased by about 10 percent, while at four-year colleges and universities there were increases of about 8.3 percent and almost 25 percent, respectively. Clearly, attendance at community colleges also is, in comparison, a bargain.

Another generalization, and one of importance to possible subsequent study, is that the scheme of combining the NLS and the CIRP seems to work out satisfactorily. In several respects the two surveys provide a near optimum picture of student financing. The surveys can be linked loosely together in that they each contain compatible freshmen data. The NLS goes on to provide a longitudinal view of one cohort progressing through the educational system. Meanwhile, CIRP continues to take annual snapshots of each freshman class. The result is very near the ideal in terms of providing a fairly complete statement of student financing in a cost efficient manner, providing sample differences are kept in mind. This is demonstrated by the following example.

Table C-4-3 shows the mix of student financing in 1973-74, the first year CIRP collected the needed data. CIRP freshmen estimated that they would rely heavily (42.6 percent) upon family/friend support, next most heavily upon self-support (28.7

percent), only modestly (15.6 percent) upon grants/scholarships, and least (10.8 percent) upon loans. A year earlier NLS full-time freshmen (table 4-3), too, had relied most heavily upon family/friends (49.4 percent), next most heavily upon self-support (23.5 percent), followed by grants/scholarships (16.6 pecent) and loans (10.5 percent). Given differences in years, samples, forms of questions posed, form of responses, and actual versus expected data, these seem to be quite compatible results. Grant/scholarship data--perhaps the most firm support in the student's mind at the time of the surveys--differ by only a percentage point, while loan shares vary even less, by 3/10 of a percentage point. Although actual (NLS) versus estimated (CIRP) family/friend and self support differ by somewhat more (about seven and five percentage points each), these values seem highly plausible under the circumstances.

From this base we can follow freshman financing over a period of time and one cohort potentially for four years of college. As noted previously, CIRP freshmen rely less and less upon self-help and more and more upon family/friend support and grants/scholarships. At the end (1979-80) there is increased reliance upon loans.

Meanwhile, one high school class of 1972 (NLS) has progressed through four years of college. In the sophomore year, there is greatly increased reliance upon self-support: financing from the category Own Savings or Earnings jumps over nine percentage points. Apparently, families take an increasing responsibility for getting their offspring started in college (CIRP), but thereafter expect the students to assume more of the burden. Family and friend support declines a near equal 7.5 percentage points. Government, while taking an increasing role also in getting freshmen started, thereafter only maintains a moderate share. The share of support in the senior year from grants/scholarships is exactly what it was in the freshman year and the share of support from loans has declined by 2/10 of a percentage point.

Overall, the patterns discerned from the two surveys appear rather clear and highly plausible.

Other quite notable observations regard disaggregations by income and ability. Middle-income students seem to have borne the burden of efforts to increase equity in higher education. Indeed, it now appears that middle-income students pay the highest net prices. With coming restrictions on BEOGs and GSLs, middle-income treatment promises to worsen. Regarding ability, there is some evidence that the need-based, student aid programs favor lower ability students. This is largely because of the association between ability and income. Although promoting equity is the national priority, one must ask whether there should not be at least an equal national priority on promoting excellence and incentives to those who ultimately will return great benefits to us all. Is there not some mechanism for enhancing equity and excellence concommitantly?

Finally, there is the matter of relative potency of variables, effects of this potency upon patterns of findings in the disaggregation section, and upon interpretation of those findings. It has been seen that of the student variables, parental income, SES, and race have been associated most strongly with the five major dependent variables: Total Amounts Financed, Own Savings/Earnings, Support of Family/Friends, Scholarships/Grants, and Loans. Further, the two institutional variables of institutional control and level have been very potent too. Of course, it is the same group of students we are analyzing each year. That is, there is not one group of students that we can analyze by sex and another by SES; we analyze the same group each time. This is an important realization, but one that is often overlooked in descriptive studies.

The major significance of this realization is that it may not be a particular variable being analyzed that accounts for certain financing patterns, but the correlation or companionship of that variable with a more potent one. For example, in discussing findings by SES we observed that high SES students finance large amounts, in part because they attend more expensive private and higher level institutions. Clearly the accurate explanation of this phenomenon is that SES and institutional control and level interact to account for these high amounts financed. That is, high SES students demonstrate a preference for certain kinds of colleges, and these colleges tend to be expensive. One should not conclude that high SES students will finance equally higher amounts than lower SES students regardless of the institution attended. Nor can one conclude that they will finance equal amounts if the category of institutions attended is held constant.

Another example of possible interpretation error can be seen within the student variable set. Suppose, as it is, that race is correlated with SES. Then we would expect that differences on the independent variables would be noted regardless of whether race in itself actually contributes anything to the financing differences because SES is such a powerful variable. Of course, we would expect that race does add something to what can be predicted from SES alone, but separating these contributions out is indeed a very difficult matter. Multiple regression analysis, as already suggested, does help to some extent.

Finally, we return to a major purpose of this study. From a public policy perspective, it is important to know, for example, whether minorities or women or middle-income students are treated equitably regardless of whether observed inequities result from some statistical artifact or from some policy bias. In this matter, the most useful data from this work remains the descriptive forms.

In conclusion it should be noted that some new federal and state higher education policies were adopted during the past decade, enrollments of minorities and women increased markedly and shares of total enrollments composed of low SES students have grown. In what part these patterns have been related to changes in student aid and to what degree the provocative questions posed at the outset now can be answered are left to the reader's own judgment.

Appendix A

Conversion of CIRP Ordinal Data to Nominal Form

CIRP respondents report their student financing sources in ordinal, or interval form. A common scale is provided (such as $1-499, $500-999, etc.) and respondents blacken the appropriate category. Although this form of data reporting probably is most appropriate for the freshman CIRP respondents who must estimate their financing sources in advance, ordinal data do not lend themselves to building student financing profiles that are easy to compare over periods of time. Only such profiles as are illustrated by the NLS analysis can be followed easily from year to year.

It was, therefore, necessary to convert the ordinal data to continuous form. This was accomplished following the techniques developed by Carroll at the Office of Evaluation and Dissemination of the United States Office of Education. 15 Essentially, the process was to utilize information from published sources and the shape of the data distribution in order to move the interval median a small distance in the appropriate direction. For example, in 1973-74 the minimum BEOG was $50 and the maximum was $452. The distribution was fairly rectangular. Therefore, the value imputed for the $1-499 category was $275 ($499-50/2). For student reported values about $500, the maximum award of $452 was imputed. In the common cases where distributions were smooth and skewed, the midpoint was moved $50 away from the direction of the skewness and this new value was imputed.

The major data validity question that remains unanswered when the process just described is completed regards bracket creep. Selection of the appropriate mid-point estimate depends upon the configuration of data; however, data configurations presumably change over time. Thus, selection of mid-points needs to be checked by examining how data distributions change, or how data brackets creep.

Such checks were run for selected student financing categories for all CIRP full-time, first-time students. (See figures A-1 through A-6.) Bracket creep does not appear to be a serious problem, although some movement is evident. For example, figure A-1 shows some reduction in student self-support (labeled as savings) in the $1-$499 and $500-$999 categories and some increase in the "None" category. (Data for 1978-79 and 1979-80 are difficult to compare to earlier years.) This means that more students specify zero self support and that fewer students specify $1-$499 or $500-$999. Overall the movements suggest that perhaps after 1974-75 mid-points for the two categories, $1-$499 and $500-$999, should be adjusted slightly to the left (that is, reduced). It would appear, however, that the reductions would be quite small. The largest apparent bracket creep occurs for BEOGs and FGSLs, the mid-points of which were in fact adjusted each year.

Figure A-1

Weighted Frequency Distribution for Income Source: Savings

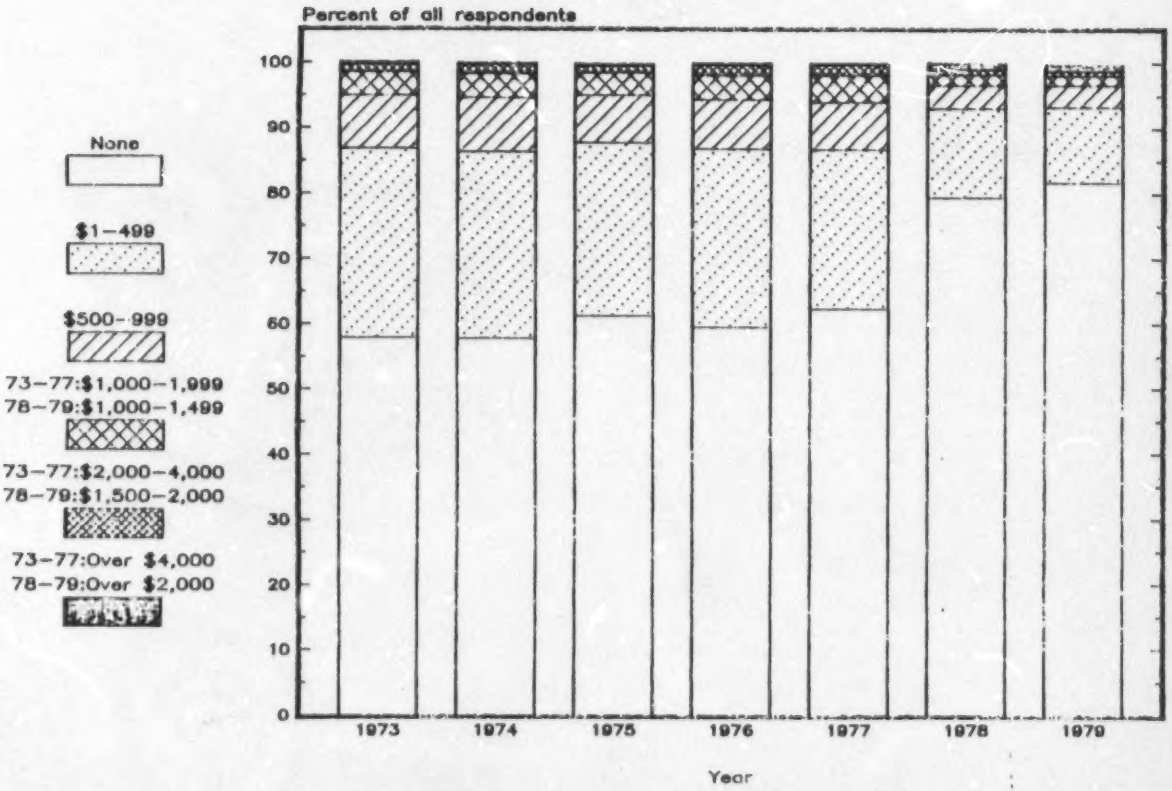


Figure A-2

Weighted Frequency Distribution for Income Source: Parental/Family Aid

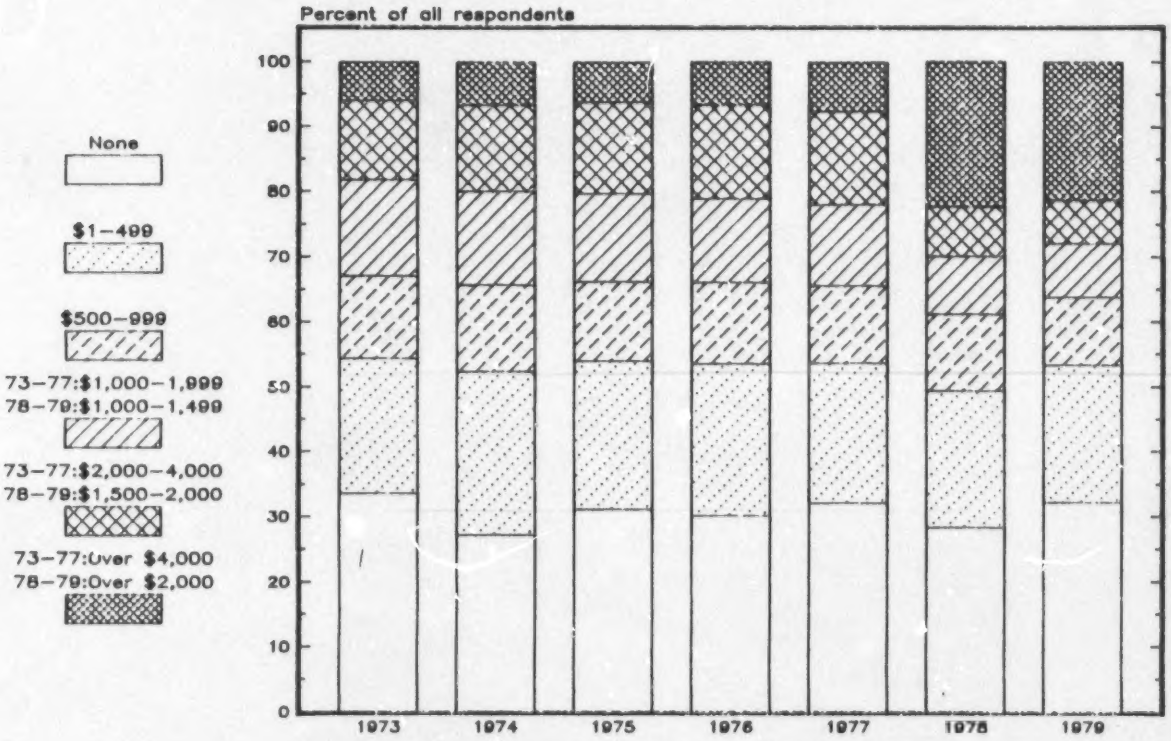
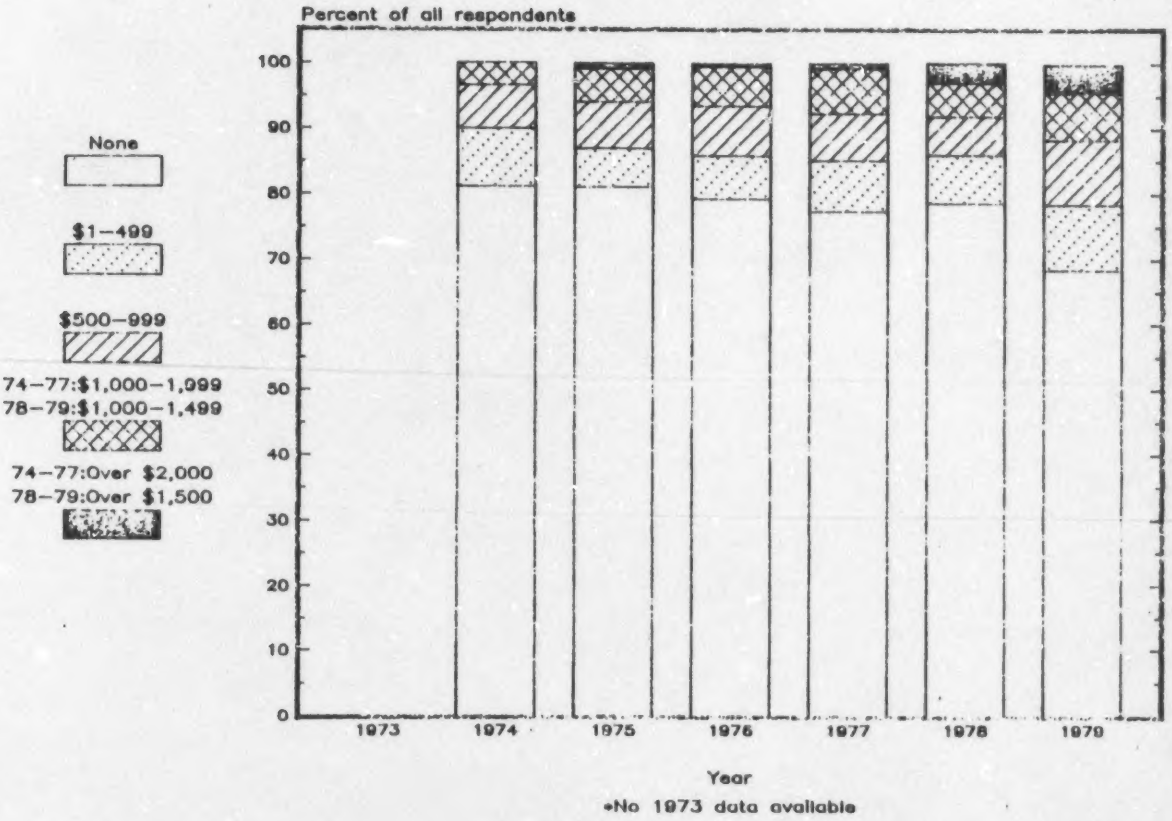


Figure A-3

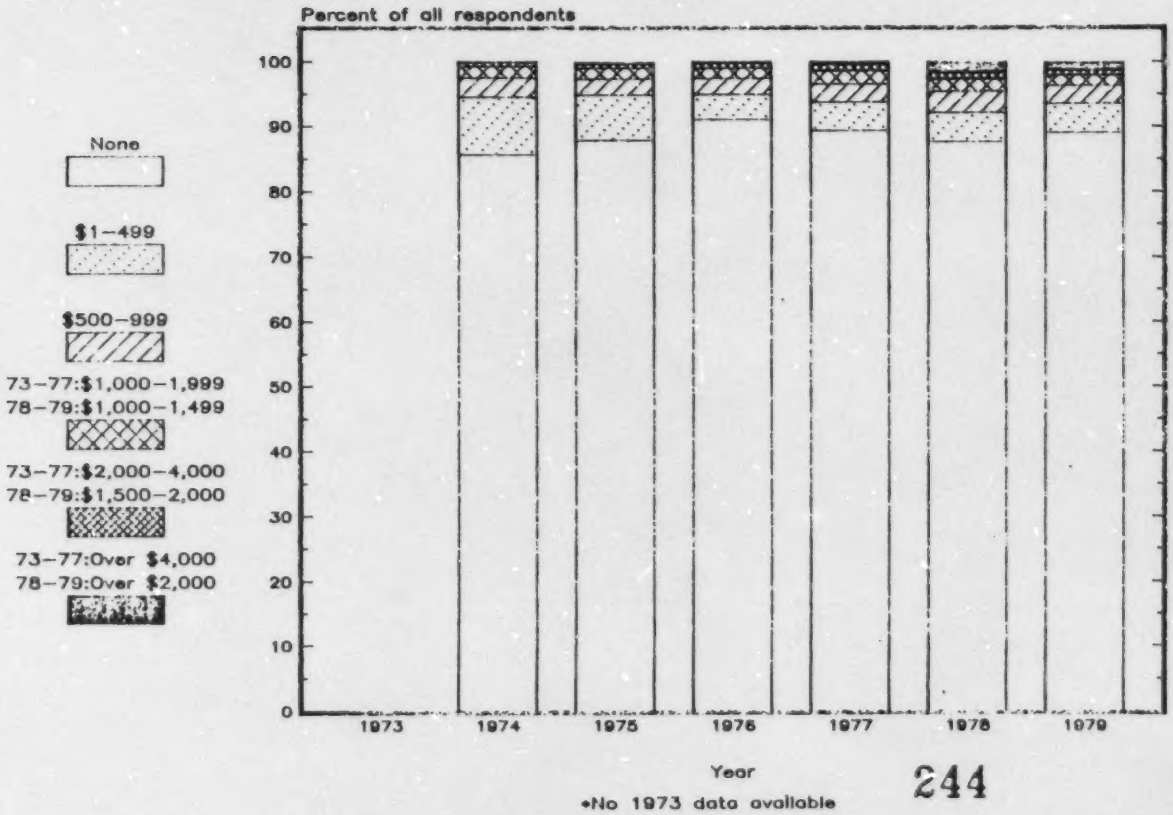
Weighted Frequency Distribution for Income Source: BEOG*



*No 1973 data available

Figure A-4

Weighted Frequency Distribution for Income Source: College Grants



*No 1973 data available

Figure A-5

Weighted Frequency Distribution for Income Source: State Scholarships/Grants

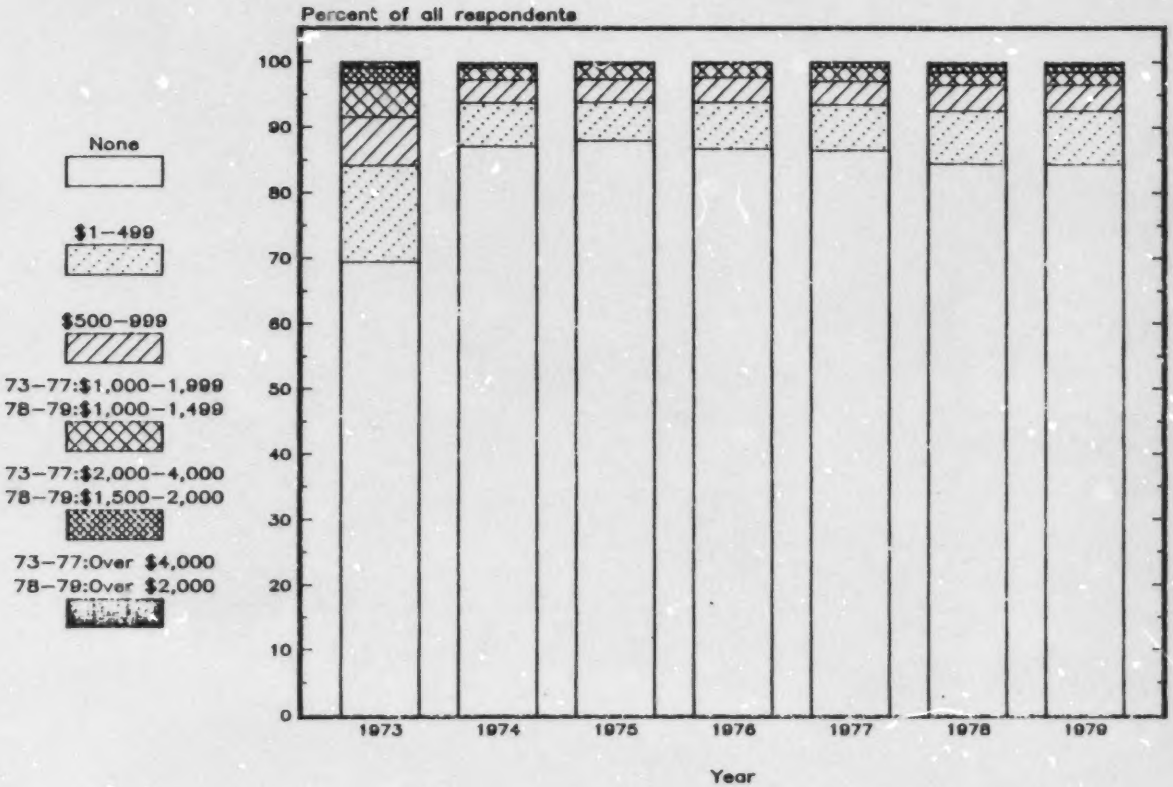
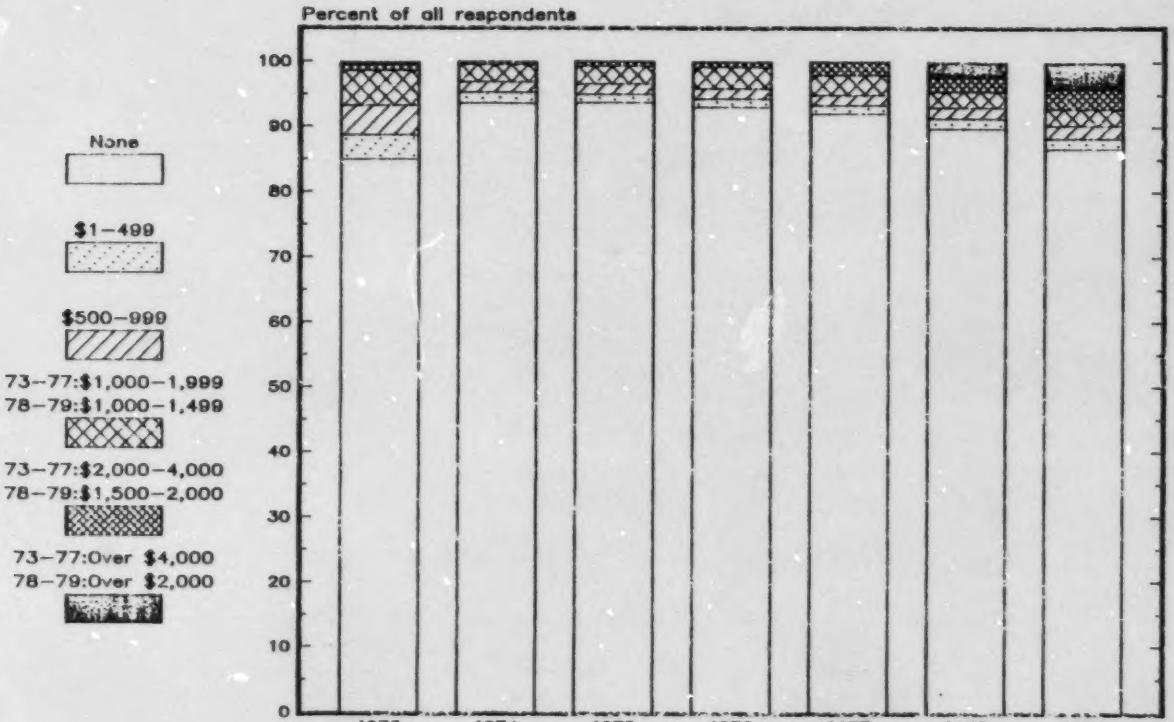


Figure A-6

Weighted Frequency Distribution for
Income Source: FGSL



Appendix B

CIRP Survey Variable Collection by Year

1979 Item No.	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
1. Sex	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Veteran status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
3. Age	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Year graduated from high school	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
5. Type of high school attended	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	X
6. Type of high school program	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Average grade in high school	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8. High school rank	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
9. Enrollment status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Prior credit at same institution	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Transfer status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Need (felt or had) for tutoring in special subjects	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
13. Distance of home from college	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
14. Residence during fall term	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Rank of college choice	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Admissions data	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X
17. Acceptance data	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X
18. Sources of financial support	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
19. Involvement in federal financial aid programs	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Degree of parental support	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Marital status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
22. Racial background	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
23. Activities during past year	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
24. Life patterns preferred in ten to fifteen years	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Degree aspirations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
26. Others dependent on parents	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Reasons for attending college	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
28. Concern about finances	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
29. Political self-characterization	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
30. Parental family income	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
31. Parental education	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
32. Student's career choice and parents' occupation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
33. Reasons for choice of particular college	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X
34. Religious preference of students and parents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
35. Handicap	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Attitudes on public and academic issues	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
37. Choice of undergraduate major	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
38. Values (life goals)	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
39. Chances that certain events will occur during college	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The content of many of the items has varied somewhat over the survey years. For exact content and wording, the earlier Student Information Forms should be consulted.

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Appendix C

All Students NLS Loan Values for Net Price Calculations

The allocation of loan costs to government and to the student is calculated in the following manner:

1. Calculate total repayment amount, or future value (FV):

   FV = (original loan amount/100) x (monthly payment per $100)
   x (total number of monthly payments)

2. Calculate the net present value (PV) by discounting the future value (FV):

   $PV = FV/(1 + \text{Treasury Bill rate})^n$ n = number of years

3. Calculate student share of loan:

   Student Share = PV

4. Calculate government share of loan:

   Government Share = Original Loan Amount - PV

Table C-1 shows the government and student shares of various types of loans for several years.

Table C-1

	1972-73			1973-74	
	Government	Student		Government	Student
FGSL	$17.58	$50.71			
State Loans	3.93	11.29			
Regular Bank Loans	0	22.90			
NDSL	17.00	27.15			
Nursing Loans	.56	.91			
Health Loans	.25	.39			
Scholarships/Grants	0	0	3% Loans	27.33	22.84
Relatives and Friends	0	0	7% Loans	40.12	48.90
Other	0	0	No Subsidy	0	27.66
TOTAL	$39.32	$113.35	TOTAL	$67.45	$99.40

	1974-75		1975-76	
	Government	Student	Government	Student
FGSL	$33.88	$39.16	22.23	56.67
State Loans	10.75	12.45	7.52	19.18
Regular Bank Loans	0	22.68	--	29.98
NDSL	34.40	27.55	26.02	38.31
Nursing Loans	2.33	1.86	1.92	2.82
Health Loans	--	--	--	--
Scholarships/Grants	5.99	4.80	5.64	8.30
Relatives and Friends	--	13.93	--	16.23
Other	--	11.84	--	14.99
TOTAL	$87.35	$134.27	$63.33	$186.48

Notes

1 One can view the student or student and his/her family as the unit of analysis. More will be said about this in the section on "Conceptualizing Student Financing."

2 There are many other imperfections involved. Students lack perfect knowledge, for example. Our culture generally favors debt avoidance even though going into debt may be economically rational.

3 Michael Tierney has shown this to be the case. Generally, students do not choose, for example, from among a low-cost community college, a distant public university, and an elite private college. Their range of institutions is much more homogenous.

4 This calculation is somewhat tempered by the fact that perfect information on all cost and financing options is seldom available and accessible to all students.

5 In other words, if students do not use the family resources in this way, they will not receive any of the resources--even as intergenerational transfer (inheritance).

6 An internship that completely and solely trains a person for a job that is later gained is an example.

7 Once more, there are almost always other than economic considerations in tapping various financing alternatives. There are social and psychological ramifications of accepting family support. There are "costs" of receiving grants and loans; for example, some would say that the application process exacts rather a high price. The purpose of the concepts used is to provide analytical clarity in attempting to understand student financing decisions.

8 This is not to say that the same students (that is, a panel) are reflected each year in the data for a given category. Students may drop out, drop back in, transfer from full- to part-time status or the reverse, etc.

9 Appendix B shows the years for which various cross-classification variables are available for the CIRP and NLS.

10 FGSL data for 1973-74 should be ignored because many students appear to have combined FGSLs with NDSLs in responding to the survey.

11 See, for example, Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, Higher Education: Who Pays? Who Benefits? Who Should Pay? Hightstown, N.J.: McGraw-Hill, 1973.

12 Unless otherwise specified, the term "students" hereafter will be used to speak of full-time students.

13 This is true even when foregone earnings are included. See Crary and Leslie (1978).

14 Of course, it is important to remember that we are speaking of averages here. There are few "average" students in the terms of this discussion.

15 These estimating procedures are undocumented by Carroll who described them verbally. The author of this paper assessed Carroll's techniques to be the most defensible of those designed for converting CIRP data and made additional refinements in Carroll's procedures as were judged appropriate.

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